YES!
"P & O"
IS 10 YEARS OLD.
PURE & OLD.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 52,199—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, MARCH 16, 1901.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

VISITORS TO THE OLD COUNTRY.
BAILEY'S HOTEL
(UNDER ROYAL PATRONAGE.)
COMPLETE SANITATION. ELECTRIC LIGHT THROUGHOUT. LIFTS.
CONSISTS OF OVER 200 APARTMENTS, FURNISHED WITH ALL MODERN LUXURY. TWO MINUTES FROM THE PARK, KENSINGTON GARDENS, IMPERIAL INSTITUTE, AND IN THE MIDST OF THE FASHIONABLE QUARTER.
MODERATE TARIFF.
GLOUCESTER S.W. ROAD, LONDON.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

SATURDAY, 2 P.M.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	1901.
* PERSIA	7920	W. A. Wheler	16th Mar.
M.L. INDIA	7911	W. D. G. Worcester	23rd "
* EGYPT	7918	G. L. Langborne	30th "
M.L. PERSIA	7920	W. A. Wheler	6th April
* CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	13th "
M.L. EGYPT	7917	G. L. Langborne	20th "
* PENINSULAR	5547	T. Leigh	27th "
M.L. CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	4th May
ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt	11th "
M.D. PENINSULAR	5547	T. Leigh	18th "
ORIENTAL	5284	F. F. Jephson	25th "
M.L. ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt	1st June
PERSIA	7920	W. A. Wheler	8th "
M.L. ORIENTAL	2284	J. F. Jephson	15th "

The steamers marked M. L. proceed to Marseilles, Plymouth and London, passengers for Brindisi transhipping at Port Said.

The Steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transhipthere for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth or London.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to Sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage Labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of Sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 11 A.M., and 12-30 P.M., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's steam barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on TUESDAY, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals sailing as Ports en route.

F. RITCHIE,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 26th February, 1901.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

TO TRIESTE DIRECT VIA ADEN, SUEZ AND PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captains.	Tons.	To sail on
CLEOPATRA	R. Colledani	4,070	1st Apr., 1901.
IMPARATRIX	C. Bellen	4,149	1st May, 1901.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 660.	Rs. 397-8.	Rs. 165.

TO TRIESTE, VIA KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID AND FIUME.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail
* MARQUIS BACQUEHEM	A. Bilaffer	4,766	28th Mar., 1901.
F. FERDINAND	A. Martinolich	6,043	in April 1901.
TRIESTE	A. Mirke	5053	in May 1901.

* She will not call at Karachi.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 419-6	Rs. 165.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
Available for 8 months	Rs. 1,956	Rs. 632-8.
Available for 12 months	" 1,166	" 627-8.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Eastern Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., at reduced fares.

This arrangement will prove of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

Passengers to VENICE transhipat TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company, which takes about 6 hours to Cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
MELPOMENE	C. Matcovich	2,963	23rd April 1901.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

E. SCARPA, Agent.
Sassoon House, 52, Church Gate Street.
Bombay, 14th March, 1901.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., BOMBAY.

GRINDLAY & Co., CALCUTTA, BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSAGES booked without charge, and on favourable terms. Berths carefully selected. SLEEPING Car and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured. RAILWAY OFFICIALS AND MISSIONARIES booked at reduced rates. PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA, by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental and Pacific Mail Routes. HANDBOOK giving details of Fares, &c., and of Sailings by all Lines, sent FREE on Application. PASSENGERS met on arrival. BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks. PACKAGES cleared or shipped. CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS, at current rates.

London Agents, GRINDLAY & CO.

THOS. COOK AND SON.

BANKERS, PASSENGER AND FORWARDING AGENTS.

PASSAGES PROMPTLY ENGAGED by P. & O. Mail and all other Steamers, including Non-Liners, FREE of CHARGE for COMMISSION. SECOND SALOON accommodation by P. & O. at Favourable Rates, and special attention to the Selection of Berths and Grouping of Passengers. THROUGH TICKETS issued from any Railway Stations in India to all parts of the Globe. CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS allowing breaks of journey at all places of interests. SPECIAL REDUCTIONS to Missionaries and Railway Officials. PASSENGERS with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted at Bombay, Calcutta, London, Liverpool, Brindisi, Naples, Venice, Genoa, Marseilles, Paris, Colombo, and all Chief Continental Ports and Cities. OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and Tickets supplied from any part of the world to India. HOTEL COUPONS available at over 2,000 Hotels. REDUCED FARES for Missionaries and Government Officials to Europe, via China and America. PASSENGERS' BAGGAGE received, forwarded and insured against theft and all risks. PACKAGES of every description stored and shipped as cargo to all Ports at Lowest Rates. CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and amounts placed on DEPOSIT for FIXED PERIODS or to be available for HOME REMITTANCE. LOANS granted against approved security. DRAFTS issued and REMITTANCES made. CIRCULAR NOTES and LETTERS of CREDIT supplied for the use of Travellers, also SOVEREIGNS and BANK NOTES. STOCK and SHARES bought and sold. DIVIDENDS, PAY and PENSIONS collected and every description of Banking and Agency Business transacted.

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WILLIAM WATSON & CO.,

BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.
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8, Hornby Road—BOMBAY.

CALCUTTA—54, Council House Street.
KARACHI—Bunder Road.
LONDON—7, Waterloo Place, S.W.
LIVERPOOL—23, Water Street.
PORT SAID—8, Quay Francois Joseph
MARSEILLES—22, Rue de la Republique.

Branch Office at CAPE TOWN, South Africa.

PASSAGE SEASON 1901.

PASSAGES secured by P. O., the other LINERS and all NON-LINERS, at lowest rates. No COMMISSION charged. SELECTED NON-LINERS to Continent and England from Rs. 320. "SOCIAL GROUPING." Special care exercised in this. LIST of all SAILINGS, with details, furnished promptly. REDUCTIONS for FAMILIES and PARTIES. SPECIAL reduction for MISSIONARIES and RAILWAY EMPLOYEES. PASSAGES from any PART of the WORLD arranged through our several HOUSES and AGENCIES. CONTINENTAL RAIL TICKETS arranged. PASSENGERS met at Railway Stations and conducted on Board or to Hotels. PARCELS and HEAVY GOODS shipped to any part of the world. BAGGAGE and CARGO CLEARED, DESPATCHED and INSURED. DUTY and all CHARGES prepaid, if desired. SMALL PARCELS enclosed in our Regular PARCEL CASES. SOLDIERS' HEAVY BOXES shipped to any address [illegible]. HORSE BAGGAGE shipped. Horses and Dogs shot at [illegible], forwarded economically.

SOLE AGENTS AT BOMBAY FOR MESSRS. CURTISS AND SONS, TROOPSHIP AGENTS, PORTSMOUTH AND SOUTHAMPTON.

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THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED,

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on FRIDAY, 22nd March, at 2 p.m., or later on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR COAST AND KARACHI.

S. S. "AMRA," 535 tons, on TUESDAY, the 19th March, at 10 a.m., calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Porbundar, and Cutch Mandvie, (weather permitting).

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "SIMLA," 1,615 tons, on THURSDAY, the 21st March, at 10 a.m., calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bushire, Fao, Mahomorah, and Basreh, in the forenoon or any order (weather permitting).

FOR ADEN, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, LAMU, MOZAMBIQUE, IBO, BEIRA AND DELAGOABAY.

S. S. "PEMBA," 1,536 tons, on or about FRIDAY, the 22nd March.

FOR KARACHI, SEYCHELLES, KILINDINI AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "VIRAWA," 3,333 tons, on or about the 13th April.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "KANGRA," 1,984 tons, on or about THURSDAY, the 21st March.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.
Bombay, 15th March, 1901.

KING, KING & CO.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged, and best available Berths secured, at Lowest Rates obtainable by P. & O., and all other Steamers, FREE OF CHARGE for COMMISSION.

LATEST LIST of SAILINGS, Fares, and full information furnished by return of post, on application.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. & O.

EVERY ASSISTANCE rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

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CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on THURSDAY.
ANNAM	6,208	Sollier	11th Apr., 1901.
OCEANIEN	4,249	Schmitz	9th May, 1901.
INDUS	6,357	Duchateau	6th June 1901.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

S. S. "INDUS," 6,357 tons, Captain Duchateau, to sail on or about the 3rd April, 1901.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

For further Particulars apply to

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INDISPENSABLE TO TOURISTS.

TWENTY-SIXTH EDITION.

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PRINTED AND PUBLISHED at the *BOMBAY GAZETTE* Office.

PRICE: Rs. 5; with Postage, Rs. 5-4.

THE GUIDE AND DIRECTORY for the year 1901 contains much new and valuable information brought up to date, and details the progress made in the City during recent years.

THE BOMBAY DIRECTORY has been enlarged, verified, and carefully revised up to the day of going to Press. Special care has been taken that the local information shall meet the wants of commercial men and the general public.

A BRIEF HISTORY OF THE PLAGUE EPIDEMIC.

In addition to recording the advance that has been made in the commerce and manufacturing industry of Bombay, the Guide gives a comprehensive account of the progress of the plague and the measures taken to combat it and also of the numerous charitable institutions of the different communities, and accurate and detailed descriptions of the public buildings of the City including those which have been completed during the year.

BOMBAY GAZETTE OFFICES,
No. 18, ESPLANADE ROAD.

DON'T COUGH—USE
DON'T COUGH—USE
DON'T COUGH—USE
DON'T COUGH—USE
DON'T COUGH—USE
DON'T COUGH—USE

There is absolutely no remedy so speedy and effectual. One Lozenge alone gives relief. Simple, but sure in action, they can be taken by the most delicate.

KEATING'S LOZENGES,
KEATING'S LOZENGES,
KEATING'S LOZENGES,
KEATING'S LOZENGES,
KEATING'S LOZENGES,
KEATING'S LOZENGES,

If you cannot sleep for coughing, one Keating's Lozenge will see you right. They at once check the cough and attack the cause. A sale for past 50 years (1899 sale was a record) proves this

UTTERLY UNRIVALLED,
UTTERLY UNRIVALLED,
UTTERLY UNRIVALLED,
UTTERLY UNRIVALLED,
UTTERLY UNRIVALLED,
UTTERLY UNRIVALLED.

Keating's Cough Lozenges, the unrivalled remedy for COUGHS, HOARSENESS, and THROAT TROUBLES are sold in Bottles by all Chemists.

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SPECIAL NOTICE.

ELECTRICALLY lighted throughout day and night. Moderate Tariff. Table d'Hote at Separate Tables, from 6-30 to 8-30 (open to non-residents). Turkish Baths.

INCLUSIVE TERMS FROM 12s. PER DAY.

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Proprietors.

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GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA,
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OPEN CURRENT and DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS and transact BANKING BUSINESS generally on terms which may be learnt on application; also REGIMENTAL and PERSONAL Agency.

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WHOLESALE AND RETAIL CHEMISTS, DRUGGISTS, AND GENERAL MERCHANTS.
Up-Country Orders carefully and promptly executed.

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170, SHAIK MEMON STREET,
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THE
INDIAN ARMY.

THE PUBLISHER of the "Army and Navy Gazette" begs to announce that, beginning on January 5, 1901, Coloured Military Types of the Indian Army will be issued Monthly as Supplements to that Paper. Full particulars, prices and list of Plates will be sent post free on application.

ORDERS for the series of Eight Plates, to be despatched as issued, should be sent in at once to the PUBLISHER, accompanied by Money-order for (India and Abroad) 6s., made payable to him.

BOMBAY PLATE READY, MAY 4.
7½d. post free.

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A MOST POWERFUL, RELIABLE AND SPEEDY CURE FOR

Influenza, Malarial Fevers, Ague, Chill, Remittent and Intermittent Fevers, Dumbague, AND ALL DISEASES

Arising from Biliary derangement caused by Malaria. Is used as a Preventive and cure in Epidemic Fevers and Plague.

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THE RETURNS FOR 1900 SHOW INCREASED BUSINESS AND LARGEST INCREASE TO FUNDS IN ANY ONE YEAR

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HEART LABELLED SPIRITS.
PURE AND WHOLESOME.

WHISKIES.

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HIGHLAND MALT	Per doz.	26	0
FINE OLD GLENLIVET	"	24	0
SPECIAL LIQUEUR	"	32	8
OLD IRISH	"	26	0

BRANDIES.

SPECIAL INVALID	15 years old,	per doz.	76	0
EXTRA SPECIAL LIQUEUR	"	per bot.	6	8
FINE OLD PALE COGNAC	"	per doz.	47	0
OLD PALE COGNAC	"	"	40	0
PALE COGNAC	"	"	34	0

BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

LONDON & LANCASHIRE LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY,

[ESTABLISHED 1862.]

Assurances on every sound and approved Plan effected on most Favourable Terms.

NORWICH & LONDON ACCIDENT INSURANCE ASSOCIATION.

(ESTABLISHED 1856).

THE NORWICH UNION FIRE INSURANCE SOCIETY,

(ESTABLISHED 1797).

THE PHŒNIX FIRE OFFICE OF LONDON

(ESTABLISHED 1782).

THE LANCASHIRE INSURANCE CO.

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Every watch before it leaves our hands is well tested and regulated, and no watch leaves our establishment unless it can fulfil all the conditions of our written guarantee which accompanies it.

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	Rs.	a.
MARCKS' Crystal face Nickel Silver Keyless Military Popular Watch	15	8
MARCKS' Crystal face Nickel Silver Keyless Campaign Watch	23	0
MARCKS' Crystal face Nickel Silver Keyless Campaign Watch PERFECTION	35	0
MARCKS' Crystal face Nickel Silver Keyless Railway Watch, Stout and strong	35	0
MARCKS' Crystal face Nickel Silver Keyless Railway Watch, very superior	35	0
MARCKS' Military Model Unparalleled Wrist Watch with Strap, The Best Wrist Watch ever manufactured	32	0
MARCKS' Crystal face Keyless Calendar Watch	24	0
MARCKS' Crystal face Keyless Automatic or Handless Watch	45	0

SILVER—STERLING.

MARCKS' Military Lever Pocket Watch in Silver Crystal face case	45	0
MARCKS' Military Lever Pocket Watch in Silver Hunting case	50	0
MARCKS' Military Lever Pocket Watch in Silver Half-Hunting case	55	0
MARCKS' Original Campaign Watch in Silver Crystal face case, very high quality of Campaign Watch	60	0
MARCKS' Original Campaign Watch in Silver Hunting case	65	0
MARCKS' Original Campaign Watch in Silver Half-Hunting case	70	0
MARCKS' Coventry Watch, an English-made Watch, sterling Silver Crystal face	70	0
MARCKS' Coventry Watch, an English-made Watch, sterling Silver Hunting case.	75	0
MARCKS' Coventry Watch, an English-made Watch, sterling Silver Half-hunting case	80	0
MARCKS' Fine Railway Watch in Silver case, very handsome Watch and of high quality, English-made	95	0

WITH EACH WATCH we SUPPLY a CASE, SPARE GLASS, MAIN SPRING, and a WRITTEN GUARANTEE for TWO YEARS.

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W & A GILBEY, J & C WHITE
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KEEP always a bottle of NEMESIS' AGUE SPECIFIC handy whilst travelling or at home and you need have no anxiety, for it is A True friend and Speedy Reliever of those suffering from Intermittent, Remittent, Chill, Billious & Plague Fevers. Price Re. 1.

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SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000
RESERVE FUND £330,000
HEAD OFFICE:
17 THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E. C.
BRANCHES:
Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Colombo, Kurrachee, Lahore, Delhi, Rangoon, Mandalay, Tuticorin, Amritsar, Kandy, Nowera Elya, Zanzibar, Steamer Point, Aden, Cawnpore and Mombassa.
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The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of interest to be ascertained on application.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.
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The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.
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H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

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INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.
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RESERVE FUND..... £525,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS £800,000
HEAD OFFICE,
BATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON
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Bombay,	Singapore.	Manila
Calcutta,	Bangkok.	Cebu Philippines
Madras	Kwala Lumpor.	Shanghai,
Rangoon,	Batavia,	Tientsin,
Colombo,	Sourabaya,	Hankow,
Penang.	Hongkong,	Yokohama,
Deli (Sumatra).	Foochow	Kobe,
Thaiping.		

The Corporation GRANT DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches; buy and receive for collection Bills of Exchange; issue Letters of Credit; and undertake general banking business.
FIXED DEPOSITS
are received for TWELVE MONTHS at FOUR PER CENT. per Annum. Rate for shorter periods may be ascertained on application.

F. BENNETT,
Acting Agent.
Bombay Agency, Elphinstone Circle.

THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.
HEAD OFFICE:—CALCUTTA.
BRANCHES:—BOMBAY, KARACHI, LAHORE
LONDON, MADRAS, RANGOON AND RAWAL PINDEE.
SUB-BRANCHES:—MURREE, (April to October) and AMRITSAR.
DEPOSIT AGENCIES:—
Messrs. SINCLAIR MURRAY & Co.—Narayanguni.
Messrs. SCHROEDER SMIDT & Co.—Digha Ghat, Dinapur, Patna
Mr. GILBERT FINLAYSON—Sewan, Bankipore & Chapra.
H. FREDERICHSON, Esq.—Raj Nandgaon (Raipur, C. P.).
Messrs. LALLAS GUNGARAM CHUONKELAL.—Mhow and Indore.
MOOKHOOL SHAH, Esq.—Poona.
MANIBHAI JEYSINGBHAI HATHEESING, Esq.—Ahmedabad.
Messrs. CHUNIBHAI DAYABHAI VAKILNAH & Co.—Surat.
Messrs. JARDINE ROY & Co.,—Barisal.
CAPITAL PAID UP—Rs. 40,00,000.
RATES OF INTEREST allowed are as under—
STERLING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS for home remittances 4 per cent. per annum.
FIXED DEPOSITS:—
9 to 12 months, 5 per cent. per annum.
2 years at 5½ per cent. per annum.
The Bank will also at the Head Office or at any of the Branches in India, transfer sums for DEPOSIT in London, carrying interest from date of transfer in India.
Special Rates are given for SHORT PERIOD DEPOSITS, which may be learnt on application.
Sums as small as Rs. 10 are received into the Bank's PRUDENTIAL FUND, bearing half-yearly compound Interest at 5 per cent. per annum.
Cheques, Bills, Hundies and Currency Notes of any Circle are collected and credited free of charge in the above INTEREST DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS receive 3 per cent. per annum upon the daily balances.
Apply for RULES to HEAD OFFICE or BRANCHES.

By Order of the Board,
F. D. STRANACK,
Manager.
Oriental Buildings, Bombay, 1st May, 1900.

BANKS.

BANK OF CALCUTTA, LIMITED.
CAPITAL.

Subscribed	Rs.	15,00,000
Reserve Fund	"	11,00,000
Uncalled Capital	"	5,00,000

DIRECTORS.
MR. D. YULE, Messrs. Andrew Yule & Co.
" R. J. D. THOMAS, Messrs. J. Thomas & Co.
" N. A. McLEOD, Messrs. McLeod & Co.
" D. KING.
CREDITS granted on approved Security and every description of banking business transacted.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and 2 per cent. per annum allowed on the daily balance.
FIXED DEPOSITS received at the following rates of interest:—

	Per cent. Per Annum.
For 2 Years	5½
" 1 Year	5 "
" 6 Months	4½ "
" 3 Months	4 "

The Bank offers special facilities and advice to Constituents as to the purchase and sale of all Indian Securities, particularly the Shares and Debenture Stocks of Jute, Cotton, Tea, and Miscellaneous Industrial Concerns.
The Bank is prepared to guarantee the principle and interest of Debentures on its approved list on terms which may be ascertained on application. Absentee shareholders' and Investors' Interests carefully watched.
Orders executed on the London Stock Exchange through London Branch.
For further information apply to—

D. KING,
Agent.
Calcutta, 12th January, 1901.
LONDON BRANCH:
19, GREAT WINCHESTER STREET, E.C.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 100,00,000
Sterling Reserve Fund	$ 100,00,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$ 30,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG:
SIR THOMAS JACKSON, *Chief Manager.*
London Bankers.—LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.,
LONDON COMMITTEE:
WM. ANASTASIUS JONES, Esq., (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited.)
CARL MEYER, Esq., (Director, National Bank, Egypt).
G. E. NOBLE, Esq., 34 Inverness Terrace, Bayswater, W.
WM. GAIR RATHBONE, Esq., (Director, Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co).
SIR EWEN CAMERON, K.C.M.G., JOHN WALTERS, Esq. } Managers.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES,
LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

AMOY.	HANKOW.	PENANG.
BANGKOK.	HIOGO.	RANGOON.
BATAVIA.	ILOILO.	SAIGON.
BOMBAY.	LYONS.	SANFRANCISCO
CALCUTTA.	MANILA.	SINGAPORE.
COLOMBO.	NAGASAKI.	SOURABAYA.
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	TIENTSIN.
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	YOKOHAMA.

BOMBAY AGENCY.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000: but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Are received for 12 months at 4 per cent per annum and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.
Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

W. B. THOMSON,
Agent.
47, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	Yens 4,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL	" 18,000,000
RESERVE FUND	" 8,180,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
Tokio, Kobe, Nagasaki, London, Lyons, New York, San Francisco, Hawaii, Shanghai, Hongkong, and Tientsin.
BANKERS—The LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK
The UNION BANK of LONDON, AND THE
PARR'S BANK, LIMITED,
BOMBAY BRANCH.
LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learnt on application.
CREDITS granted on approved Securities and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.
DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

Y. MATSUO,
Manager.
Albert Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOVELTY THEATRE.
THE EVENT OF THE SEASON
THE
BANDMANN OPERA COMPANY.
Under the direction of
MAURICE E. BANDMANN
TO-NIGHT,
SATURDAY, MARCH 16TH—The Rage of Two London Seasons,
"SAN TOY"
From Daly's Theatre, London.
MONDAY, MARCH 18TH—The Charming Comic Opera,
"THE FRENCH MAID"
From the Vaudeville Theatre, London.
TUESDAY, MARCH 19TH—The Rage of London,
"THE BELLE OF NEW YORK"
From the Shaftesbury Theatre, London.
WEDNESDAY, MARCH 20TH—Gilbert and Sullivan's Greatest Success
"THE MIKADO"
From the Savoy Theatre, London.
THURSDAY, MARCH 21ST—The Unrivalled Success
"LA POUPEE"
From the Prince of Wales' Theatre, London.
FRIDAY, MARCH 22ND—The Most Popular Comic Opera,
"THE GEISHA"
From Daly's Theatre, London.
SATURDAY, MARCH 23RD—The Greatest Gaiety Success
"THE SHOP GIRL"
From the Gaiety Theatre, London.
MONDAY, MARCH 25TH—The Belle of New York's Successor,
"THE CASINO GIRL"
From the Shaftesbury Theatre, London.
TUESDAY, MARCH 26TH—Arthur Roberts' Greatest Success
"GENTLEMAN JOE"
From the Prince of Wales' Theatre, London.
Box Plan at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co., Hummum Street.

BOMBAY ART SOCIETY.
THE ELEVENTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION
WILL BE OPENED BY
H. E. THE GOVERNOR
AT THE SIR J. J. SCHOOL OF ARTS, BOMBAY,
ON SATURDAY, THE 16TH OF MARCH, 1901, AT 5 P. M.

The Society's Conversazione will be held on FRIDAY, the 15th March, at 5 P. M.
Military Band on the 15th and 16th instant.
The Exhibition will be OPEN Daily from 8 A.M. to 8 P.M.
ADMISSION ONE RUPEE.
SEASON TICKETS 3 RUPEES.
Exhibitors will not be allowed free entrance to the Exhibition.

FOR SALE.

AS a going concern the business of a MUSIC and Music INSTRUMENT SELLER now being carried on at Apollo Bunder Bombay under the name of KNIGHT WEYMOUTH and COMPANY with all Stock-in-Trade, Musical Instruments, a large Stock of Music, Show Cases, &c., &c. Apply :—
SMETHAM BLAND and NOBLE,
18, Church Gate Street, Bmbay.

NOW READY.
"BOMBAY GAZETTE"
OVERLAND SUMMARY.
The *BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY* prepared for despatch by each Overland Mail for Europe, contains, in addition to all the news of the week, a specially-written Market and Freight Report, and a well-digested Summary of Events.
Annual Subscription (in advance) .....Rs. 12
Ditto (including postage to Europe), Rs. 15
Single Copy .....As. 4
"Bombay Gazette" Office, 18, Esplanade Road.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.
NOTICE.
ALTERATIONS IN RETURN JOURNEY TICKET FARES.

ON and from the 1st APRIL, 1901, 1st and 2nd class RETURN JOURNEY TICKETS, between Stations on the Broad-gauge Section (including Hasknar's Petlad, Geekwar's Jabboi, Rajpipla State, Tapti-Valley, and Patri (Branch) Railways, but EXCLUDING Godhra-Rutlam-Nagda and Nadia-Ujjain Railways), and between such stations and stations on the Foreign Railways reached VIA the Broad-gauge Junctions, VIZ:—VIA Wadawan, VIA Indar and VIA Amalner, will be issued at Two single Journey Fares.
On and from the same date, the present Return Journey Fares to and from the Stations mentioned above will be cancelled.
Third Class Return Journey Tickets from and to Stations between Colaba and Virar inclusive, and from Stations between Virar and Mahim inclusive on the B. B. & C. I. Ry. to stations Matunga to Kalyan, inclusive on the G. I. P. Railway and VIA VEERA, and to and from Dakor will continue to be issued as at present.
D. ff. POWELL,
Acting General Traffic Manager.
Bombay, 12th March, 1901.

The
Comprehensive Criminal Digest,
1862—1899.
BY
CHUNILAL HARILAL VAKIL, B.A., LL.B
Subordinate Judge, Dholka; First Class Magistrate, Ahmedabad.

THIS Digest contains all the criminal cases decided by the four High Courts and the uncharted High Courts in the Punjab, Oudh, Central Provinces, and Burma, reported in the four series of the Indian Law Reports, Bengal Law Reports, Madras H. C. Reports, Bombay H. C. Reports, N. W. P. High Court Reports, Calcutta Law Reports, Indian Jurist, Weekly Reporter, Haye's Reports, Hyde's Reports, Marshall's Reports, Coryton's Reports, Agra H. C. Reports, Moore's Indian Appeals, Criminal Rulings of the Bombay High Court, Calcutta Weekly Notes, Bombay Law Reporter, Joy Govind Shome's Reports, Burke's Reports, Burma Select Judgments, Punjab Records, Central Provinces Reports, and Oudh Select cases, together with important cases from 1862 to 1862 decided by the SUDDER FOUZDARFE ADAWLUT and NIZAMUT ADAWLUT. It contains 300 rulings from more than 300 volumes, while the greatest existing digest contains rulings from about 150 volumes only. It contains a complete index of all cases followed, overruled, or otherwise judicially noticed in these reports.

PRICE Rs. 17 By Post As, 6 extra.
Apply "BOMBAY GAZETTE"

PUBLISHED WEEKLY.
THE BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT AND SUMMARY OF TRADE,
Published at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, on the Departure of the Overland Mail for Europe.
The Bombay Price Current contains—
A Specially-Written Market Report,
Freight Report, &c.
Summary of Cotton Exports during the Week.
Imports and Exports of Bullion.
Comparative Summaries of Exports from Bombay up to date as per Ships' Manifests, with the total Exports for the month, and for the same period, as far back as 1892 and 1899 respectively.
Comparative Summaries of Imports, of Piece-Goods, and of Yarn into Bombay from Great Britain up to date, with the total for the month, and the same period, as far back as 1892 and 1899, respectively.
Share Lists and Rates of Exchange.
List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, and Arrivals and Departures of Vessels during the Week.
Charters and Engagements.
Annual Subscription in advance...Rs. 10.
Single Copy .....Annas 4.
Bombay Gazette Office, 18, Esplanade Road.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & COMPANY,
No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

By order of the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the Arthur Crawford Markets, on MONDAY, the 18th March, 1901, at 11 a.m. the right of collecting fair ground and feeding fees from cattle-dealers, hawkers, and all others in the Bombay Municipal Slaughter-houses, Bandora, for 12 months, from 1st April, 1901 to 31st March 1902 and fees in the Fort Market, Arthur Crawford Market, Arthur Crawford Fish and Mutton Markets, Kalina Road Fish Market, Foras Road Fish Market, Colaba Fish Market, Pender Road Market, Mazagon and Fergusson Road Fish Market, Parel, Prabhadevi and Salt fish-sellers, &c., who sit on the floor or other places not numbered, either in line or outside, under the eaves of the markets, and also collecting fees for weighing goods at the scales of the Arthur Crawford Markets, for 12 months, from 1st April 1901 to 31st March, 1902.
For particulars and conditions of these sales, respectively, apply at the Municipal Commissioner's Office, Fort, or at the office of the Superintendent of Markets, or to the undersigned. The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the highest or any offer.

AUCTION SALE (IN BOMBAY) OF VALUABLE LANDED PREMISES SITUATE AT JAMNAGAR.
Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co. will on WEDNESDAY, the 27th day of March, 1901, at 4 p. m., sell by Public Auction, at their Sale Rooms, No. 4, Forbes and Medows Streets, Fort, by order of N. C. Macleod, Esq., the Official Assignee and the Assignee of the estate and effects of Ludha Sunderji, Insolvent, all the right, title, and interest of the said Ludha Sunderji deceased), in the undermentioned properties :—

PARTICULARS OF THE PROPERTIES.
FIRSTLY.—All that piece or parcel of land, with a dwelling-house standing thereon, situate, lying, and being at Khawdi Zilla, Jamnagar, consisting of one room and a parlour facing the north, on the ground floor, and a room above the said room divided into two compartments, and another room and terrace with railings above the said parlour on the first floor, and bounded as follows :—On the south by Daljeevraj Megbji house, on the west by another piece of land belonging to Ludha Sunderji, on the north by Fully Chook, and on the east by vacant land having a banyan tree thereon.
SECONDLY.—All that piece or parcel of land adjoining the aforesaid land, with a dwelling-house thereon, consisting of a room and a parlour on the ground floor, and having terrace and a kitchen above the said parlour. The said land with dwelling-house thereon as aforesaid is bounded follows :—On the south by the house of Dadjeebhai Meghji, on the west by the house of Gejanji Purbatji, on the north by the house of Shivji Soondarji, and on the east by Fully Chock.
THIRDLY.—A piece of land in the vicinity of the town, with a dwelling-house thereon having a door facing to the east, with a large compartment on the north, with open space on all its sides, and consisting of two rooms and a parlour having a door facing the north, having a door facing the eastern side, and bounded as follows :—On the west by the house of Veiji Lladhar, on the north by a public passage, on the east by the house of Shivji Soondarji, and on the south by the house of Meghji Vardhan.
For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to Messrs. Manubhai, Jamkaran, and Mathradas Pitambar, at their office at No. 9, Bell Lane, Fort, or to the undersigned.
MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.
Bombay, March 16th 1901.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

SPORTING NOTICE.

A CONFERENCE took place at the WESTERN INDIA TURF CLUB OFFICE, on FRIDAY AFTERNOON with the representatives of the Bookmakers.
Their position was defined to the satisfaction of the authorities and the Notices issued withdrawn.
THE BOOKMAKERS.
Will attend the Races as usual on SATURDAY (TO-DAY).

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE BANK will be CLOSED on THURSDAY the 21st instant, that day being a Public Holiday under the "Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881."
J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.
Bombay, 14th March, 1901.

THE ASSOCIATED EXCHANGE BANKS.

THE ASSOCIATED EXCHANGE BANKS will be CLOSED on THURSDAY, the 21st instant, being a PUBLIC HOLIDAY under the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881.

MR. WILLIAM BENJAMIN CROWDER, has THIS DAY assumed charge of our BOMBAY OFFICE in succession to Mr. C. O. CORRIN, who proceeds to Calcutta to take charge of our Branch there.
W. CROWDER & Co., Ld.
15th March, 1901.

NOTICE OF PARTNERSHIP.

WE have THIS DAY admitted Mr. JOHN POLLARD as PARTNER in our Firm as from 1st January, 1901.
FLEMING, SHAW & Co.
Bombay, 15th March, 1901.

INDIAN GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

AN EXAMINATION of CANDIDATES for admission as unpaid Probationer in the above Department for Local Service as signallers in the Bombay Presidency (excluding sind) will be held at noon on TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY 2nd and 3rd April 1901 at the office of the undersigned.
Intending candidates must submit copies of certificates of Age (which must be under 20 years) and character before the 1st April 1901, or they will not be permitted to sit for the examination.
GRAHAM T. W. OLVER,
Officer in charge,
Bombay Sub-Division of Telegraphs.
Bombay, 13th March, 1901.

TO CONTRACTORS.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the ORDANCE OFFICER in charge of Bombay ARSENAL up to 11 o'clock, noon on WEDNESDAY the 10th APRIL 1901, for the SALE of UNSERVICEABLE STORES by PUBLIC AUCTION for two years commencing from 1st APRIL 1901.
II. Tenders should be accompanied by a Treasury Officer's receipt to the effect that its 25 have been deposited as earnest money.
III. Conditions of the Contract are that the STORES are to be removed from the ARSENAL premises before the auction takes place and a receipt given for them when taken over by the Auctioneers. Government labour will be given to load up the STORES at the Arsenal and carriages will be supplied to remove them to such place within the Town of Bombay as may be fixed upon for the Auction.
IV. Forms of Tenders can be obtained daily (Sundays and Holidays excepted) from 16th March to 8th April 1901 between the hours of 10 a. m. and 2 p. m. on payment of annas four per set.
V. Any further information required will be given at the Arsenal by the undersigned.
T. FOWLE, Major, R. A.,
Ordnance Officer, in charge.
Bombay Arsenal, 15th March, 1901.

THE ORIGINAL SHIP-BRAND INDIAN CONDIMENTS,
SUCH AS
CHUTNIES, CURRY POWDERS, PICKLES, PRESERVES, &c.,
That are so well Celebrated in the World,
ARE MANUFACTURED & EXPORTED
BY
MANOCKJEE POONJIAJEE AND SONS,
173, BORAH BAZAR STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.
All orders promptly and carefully executed.
AGENTS WANTED EVERYWHERE.
PRICE LIST FREE ON APPLICATION.

INSURANCES.

THREE IMPORTANT FACTS
ABOUT THE
STANDARD LIFE OFFICE.
1.—OVER HALF A MILLION STERLING per annum is being paid in Death Claims year by year.
2.—THE FUNDS IN HAND amount to over £ 9,500,000 and have increased 50 per cent. in the last 15 years.
3.—THE LIVES who die are annually replaced by more than double the number of new carefully selected lives.
F. A. PREVOST,
Secretary.
N.B.—POLICIES ISSUED IN RUPEES OR IN STERLING.

UNIVERSAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.
ESTABLISHED IN INDIA IN 1834.

NEW and LARGELY REDUCED PREMIUMS.
WHOLE LIFE and ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES effected on EUROPEAN and selected NATIVE LIVES.
For Rates and Prospectus apply to
KING KING & Co.,
Agents and Secretaries,
BOMBAY.

L'UNION FIRE INSURANCE CO.
LIMITED, OF PARIS.
ESTABLISHED IN 1828.
Capital Reserve and Guarantee,
Francs 103,000,000 or over £4,600,000.
WE, the Undersigned, have been APPOINTED CHIEF REPRESENTATIVES of L'Union Fire Insurance Co., Ltd., of Paris, and are now prepared to Transact Fire Insurance Business at Current Rates.
TATA & SONS,
Chief Representatives for Bombay.
Messrs. ZIFFO & CO.,
Chief Representatives for Calcutta.

WILLIAM J. KEYMER & CO.,
BUYING AGENTS. PRODUCE AGENTS.
BUYING DEPARTMENT.—WM. J. KEYMER & CO. having for many years been large Exporters to the East offer their services to Firms abroad.
CATALOGUES OR QUOTATIONS FURNISHED.
CLOSEST PRICES ASSURED.
PRODUCE DEPARTMENT.—WM. J. KEYMER & CO. undertake the Sale of EASTERN PRODUCE on commission.
GENERAL AGENCY BUSINESS carefully conducted.
Correspondence Invited.
CODES USED—A1, A.B.C., International, Private, &c.
WILLIAM J. KEYMER & CO.,
66 FENCHURCH STREET, LONDON, E.C.

R. SCOTT & CO., M. R. C. V. S.
VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES,
GIRGAUM.

CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage Horses selected for Local and Up-country Constituents. Horses Shod on the most approved principles, under Personal Supervision.

	Rs.
Horses broken to single (Rs. 15), and double Harness (Rs. 30), and Saddle (Rs. 15), Raw Walers Charged extra,	
Horses standing at Livery, on Commission Sale or for treatment including Syce per measem	35
Commission on Horses Bought or Sold.....	17
Examination and Certificate.....	10
Verbal opinion as to Soundness	5

CRUSHED HORSE FOOD, best in the market, Present Price Rs. 5-8 per CWT. Delivered Free.
Special Mixtures, CRUSHED OATS, BRAN, etc. Supplied.

A BOON TO MEN.

A DESCRIPTIVE TREATISE ON THE MODERN AND SUCCESSFUL TREATMENT OF NERVOUS DISEASES AND PHYSICAL DEBILITY IN MEN including Premature Exhaustion and Loss of Vital Energy, with other allied affections, by local absorption. Revised and in progress, with the most advanced researches in the subject. Sent, in a plain sealed envelope, free of charge to NERVOUS, 69 and 70, CRANBURY LANE, LONDON ENGLAND. Established 30 Years.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows :—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1, each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

BABY'S RATTLES.—HORNS, Trumpets and Bath-bells in Sterling Silver, Baby's Christmas Presents, at MARCKS & Co's, Limited, Bombay and Poona.

CONCENTRATED FEVER TINCTURE prepared by THOMSON & TAYLOR, has met with marked success in the treatment of Intermittent, Remittent and Jungle Fevers. Price Per bottle, Re. 1-8.—35, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

ASQUITH & LORD, opposite Clock Tower, —SUN PROOF HELMETS. Light Weight, Pith Covered Best Grey Felt. Smart Shape, Rs. 11-8, Polo Pith Helmets, Rs. 5-8, New Soft Felt Hats, Wide Brims, Panama and Boating Straw Hats.

ON VIEW.—Mr. O. J. HOLDWAY'S Valuable Furniture, Piano, Victoria, etc., at Moreland Road, next to Byculla Club, to be SOLD on SUNDAY, 17th March.

SAVING of 12½ per cent. by becoming an annual Member of RAJA DEEN DAYAL and SONS, Bombay Art Photographic Saloon, for the year 1901, simply by payment of Rs. 40. For Tickets and further particulars please apply to the MANAGER.

100 RUPEES PRIZE.—Open to everybody, nothing to pay. Apply for terms to The SINGER MANUFACTURING Co., 5, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

A LADY WISHES TO RECOMMEND a School at Eastbourne. Large, well-appointed House in the best position near Beachy Head. Excellent Education. Every comfort and care taken of the pupils. Arrangements made to keep pupils during the holidays. Terms moderate. Prospectus and particulars at the Office, "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

GENUINE AMERICAN SNOWFLAKE OIL 1900, sold by STANDARD OIL Co., of New York, at their Godowns, at Mazagon, and by Messrs. Kemp and Co., Ld., Messrs. Phillips and Co., Ld., and Messrs Currimbhai Hirji, at Rs. 5-10-2 per case, at Bombay; and by Mr. J. C. Bhut, at Rs. 5-11-2 per case, at Bandora.

ELECTROPLATE RESTORED, REPAIRS, Silver and Gold-plating of the highest class, carried out by
THE BOMBAY ELECTRIC COMPANY,
9, Medow Street, Bombay.

FINEST VERY OLD SCOTCH WHISKEY from DANIEL CRAWFORD, 81 Queen's Street, Glasgow. This rare old Whiskey may be had from Messrs. FINLAY, MUIR & Co., Bombay.

DEWJEE CANJEE & Co., Beds, Library Presses, Sofas, Chairs of latest Designs, made and ready,—Chuckis, No. 6.

MANGALORE TILES of Morgan & Son, Alvares & Co. and other Manufacturers. For rates, &c., Apply STEFFENAUER & Co., 5, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

FURNITURE.—Messrs. AHMED DEWJI and BROTHERS respectfully invite the Public to inspect their SHOW-ROOM in Chukla Street.

FORMS of POWER OF ATTORNEY, Neatly printed, Price 8 Annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

TO LET, at Matheran, a FURNISHED BUNGALOW. Another at Malabar Hill, facing the sea. Apply to JAFFERBHAI HASSAMBHOY MOOSA, Manager to H. H. AGA KHAN'S Estate, Jail Road, Bombay.

OLIVER & CO., WATCHMAKERS and MUSICAL DEPOT, High Class Standard Watches in all sizes, for Ladies and Gentlemen. Received English Watches by J. W. BENSON, LONDON, in open faced Silver cases, Rs. 50 and Rs. 60. Celestinas, Phœnix, Intona, Aristons, and Hand Organs of every description. Repaired and Tuned. Musical boxes of every description Thoroughly Overhauled, Repaired, Cleaned and Old Barrels and Old Combs renewed. Pianos, Orchestrons, Harmoniums put in Thorough repair and Overhauled by Experienced and Trained workmen. All Repairs are well and carefully examined before despatching. Repairs undertaken in all Branches. A Trained Watchmaker has been specially engaged from P. Orr and Sons, Ld., Watchmakers, MADRAS. No. 4, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

BOMBAY GAZETTE Bi-Weekly edition.—Issued on Wednesday and Saturday, giving all the News and Telegrams up to date. Subscription per Annum, Rs. 12; Half-yearly Rs. 8; Quarterly Rs. 3 to Subscribers in Bombay. Rs. 15 to the Mofussil.

WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., East India Merchants and Agents, undertake all Agency business, 1, Trafalgar Building, Charing Cross, London.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An indispensable Book for Travellers in India and the East. Contains the Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer Route to India and the Eastern Seas, and other useful information. Price 8 Annas. Coloured Map of India revised from Official and Sources. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette," Office and at all Booksellers and Railway Terminus.

EVERY HOUSEHOLD should keep ready at hand a Jar of BAEL FRUIT PRESERVE, manufactured from fresh Fruit only by THOMSON and TAYLOR. Is the best remedy for Diarrhœa and Dysentery.—35, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

WILL FORMS of DIFFERENT KINDS, Price 8 Annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

TO STAMP COLLECTORS.—OLD ENGLISH STAMPS of various kinds, either in a lot or separately. Fivepenny, Sixpenny, Eightpenny, Ninepenny, One shilling, Two shilling, and others. What offers? Apply "STAMPS," Care of this paper.

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorials, Business Announcements, BillForms, Books, Pamphlets, &c &c., printed with neatness and promptitude and at lowest rates. Special terms for large contracts. Apply to The Manager "Bombay Gazette," Steam Press.

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY.
TRADE THERAPION MARK.
This successful and highly popular remedy, as employed in the Continental Hospitals by Ricord, Rostan, Albert, Vernois, and others, combines all the desiderata to be sought in a medicine of the kind, and surpasses everything hitherto employed.
THERAPION No. 1 in a few days only removes all discharges from the urinary organs, effectually superseding injections, the use of which does irreparable harm by laying the foundation of stricture and other serious diseases. In dysentery, piles, irritation of the lower bowel, cough, bronchitis, asthma, and some of the more trying complaints of this kind, it will be found astonishingly efficacious, affording prompt relief where other well tried remedies have been powerless.
THERAPION No. 2 for impurity of the blood, scurvy, pimples, spots, blotches, pains and swellings of the joints—often mistaken for rheumatism—secondary symptoms disease of the bones, sore throat, and all diseases for which it has been too much a fashion to employ mercury, sarsaparilla, &c., to the destruction of the sufferer's teeth and ruin of health. This preparation purifies the whole system through the blood, and thoroughly eliminates every poisonous matter from the body.
THERAPION No. 3 for nervous exhaustion, waste of vitality, harassing dreams, and all the distressing consequences arising from early error, excess, residence in hot, unhealthy climates, &c. It possesses surprising power in restoring strength and vigour to the debilitated.
THERAPION may be procured at 2/9 and 4/8 per package, of all the principal Chemists and Merchants throughout the World. In ordering, the purchaser should state which of the three numbers he requires, and observe above Registered Trade Mark, which is a fac-simile of the word "THERAPION" as it appears on the Government Stamp (in white letters on a red ground), affixed to every genuine package by order of Her Majesty's Hon Commissioners, and without which it is a forgery.

BONZOLINE BILLIARD BALLS,
As used by the Champion in all his matches.
Can be had from
John Roberts & Co. Ltd.
BOMBAY.

GENUINE FIRST CLASS
HOMŒOPATHIC MEDICINES
MAY BE HAD AT THE
HOMŒOPATHIC POOR DISPENSARY.
MANGALORE, P. O. KANKANADY.

Mother Tinctures, Powders and High Dilutions
Schussler's Tissue Remedies,
all at 1 1-2 anna per dram.
Externals, pills and low dilutions
at 1 1-4 anna per dram.
A box of the 30 principal medicines
Rs. 2-12-0.
Manual of Homœopathy, Rs. 3-4-0.
Domestic Indicator, by Dr. W Scowabe, As. 8.
Homœopathic Guide by Dr. Luyties, As. 8.
Biochemic Guide by Dr. Luyties, As. 8.
Biochemistry, by J. B. Chapman, M.D., Rs. 4.

THE SOLERI-BELLOTTI SPECIFICS
at Annas 4 per tube.
A box of the 33 Specifics, Rs. 7.
A small trial box of the 16 Principal Remedies, Rs. 2-8
Guide for the same, Re. 1.
SEND FOR PRICE LIST.
N.B.—All the profits go to upkeep of the Leper Asylum and the Hospital.

CONTAMINATIONS
of the Blood, whether the after-effect of Contagious Disease, hereditary taint, or foul matter of any description, are positively carried out of the system by taking "CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE," the great Blood Purifier and Restorer. For cleansing and clearing the Blood from all Impurities it cannot be too highly recommended. For Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent Cure. It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains. It removes the cause from the blood and bones. To be had of Chemists, &c., everywhere at 2s. 9d. and 11s. per Bottle. Thousands of Testimonials.
ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS warranted to cure all Discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex (acquired or constitutional). Gravel and Pains in the Back. Guaranteed free from Mercury. Sold in Boxes 4s. 6d. each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the world. Proprietors:—THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUGGIST, London, England.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.

MR. WILLIAM FLOWERS HAMILTON is AUTHORIZED TO SIGN our firm from THIS DATE.
C. H. B. FORBES & CO.
10, Hummum Street, Bombay, 12th March, 1901.

THE VICTORIA MEMORIAL FUND.

SUBSCRIPTIONS are invited towards the above Fund. Subscribers are requested to send in their amounts either direct to the BANK OF BOMBAY where an account has been opened, or to the Undersigned, at No. 21-27 Hornby Row, Fort. Receipts will be acknowledged.
JEHANGIR BOMANJI PETIT,
For Self & Co.,—Secretaries.

BENGAL-NAGPUR RAILWAY.
OPENING OF SHALIMAR STATION FOR GOODS TRAFFIC.

ON and from the 15th March, 1901, SHALIMAR, the B.-N. Railway goods station situated on the Howrah side of the Hooghly at Calcutta opposite the Kidderpore Docks, will be OPENED for booking of all description of goods traffic.
THROUGH BOOKING TO AND FROM CALCUTTA VIA SHALIMAR.
From the 15th March 1901 goods can be booked through via Shalimar to and from Calcutta Ghats under an arrangement with the Calcutta Steam Navigation and Company.
For further particulars apply to the Traffic Manager, B.-N. Railway, 13, Garden Reach Road, Calcutta, the District Traffic Superintendent, Khargpur, or to Messrs. Hoare Miller and Company, Calcutta.
F. MARSH,
Acting Traffic Manager.

TO BE LET OR SOLD.

A COUNTRY HOUSE with land near Sobernheim in Germany. Good shooting close at hand; the Nahe river runs at the foot of the Meadows. Heat ab. mid on the neighbourhood in the winter. The owner would SELL for £2000, OR LET on a ten years lease, for a rent to be settled on application to E. K. ENGELSCHERHOF SOBERNHEIM A NAHE RHEIN PROVINZ, GERMANY

THE ONLY AND BEST MEANS FOR DESTROYING HAIR on the Face, Hands, Arms, and neck is by using ALEX. ROSS'S DEPILATORY or HAIR-DESTROYER, Post Free, 14s., larger size cheaper in proportion.
It having stood the public test for nearly 50 years, naturally speaks for its goodness. Use no other, sure to give pleasing results. May be had of all Chemists.
All should read my "PERSONAL APPEARANCE JOURNAL." Post free, from ALEX. ROSS, 62, Theobald's Road Holborn, London.

DOCTOR MENIST SPECTACLES.
REVISED PRICES.

	Gold. Rs.	Silver Rs.	Steel & Nickel Rs.
With Turnpin Side 60		18	16
With Single Temple ...60		24	16
With Cur 60		24	16
Folders or Pince-Nes...60		24	16

SPECTACLES AND FOLDERS FITTED WITH MARKS'S AND CO'S
Finest quality PEBBLES, at a REDUCTION of Rs. 5 on above Prices for Gold and Silver, and Rs. 4 for Steel.
Our new "Movillete" Frame which has gained universal admiration
THROUGHOUT INDIA IS WORTH INSPECTING.
Our Celebrated Violet Tinted Sun Glass and Dust Glasses, strongly recommended by all the leading men.

Gold. Rs.	Silver. Rs.	Nickel. Rs.	Steel. Rs.
60	25	12	5

NOTICE.
SPECIAL ATTENTION is given to all REPAIRS which are executed with the greatest precision and least possible delay. Oculist's prescriptions CAREFULLY PREPARED.
MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

HORSE FOOD,
Mixed Rs. 5 per cwt.
ALSO CRUSHED FOOD, GRAM, BARLEY, OATS, BRAN, MAIZE, &c., best crushed, uncrushed and well cleaned, can be had here at moderate rates.
GANGJI PADAMSI,
DANNA BUNDER, ARGYLE ROAD, No. 2, BOMBAY.

FURNITURE! FURNITURE!!
FOR SALE AND HIRE.
MESSRS. AHMED DEWJI & BROTHERS, High Class Upholsterers, Furniture Manufacturers, Suppliers to NATIVE PRINCES and CHIEFS, have now the pleasure to inform their Constituents and the Public that they are occupying new and extensive Premises, Nos. 10 and 11, Old Gaol Street, Chuckla Road. They make and always have for immediate delivery all kinds of artistic furniture to European style and taste for Dining, Drawing, Office, and Bed-rooms. Also a large and varied stock of Brass and Iron Bedsteads, Perambulators, Bentwood Furniture, Tapestries and Dinner, Dessert, and Toilet Sets, &c., &c., of Standard Makers. Bungalows and Houses furnished on hire at short notice and moderate price.
Up-Country ORDERS and different Contracts undertaken. INSPECTION and CORRESPONDENCE kindly solicited

A BOON TO MEN & WOMEN.

A TANK-NIGRAH PILLS.—A successful remedy based on most advanced and modern researches in the Ayurved, or Native Medical Science, for nervous diseases and physical debility, premature exhaustion and loss to vital energy with other allied affections. A Pamphlet, containing Testimonials from Europeans, will be sent free of charge on application.
To be had of
VAIDYA SHASTRI MANISHANKAR GOVINDJI,
Atank-Nigrah Pharmacy,
KALKADEVI ROAD BOMBAY.

FOR THE BLOOD IS THE LIFE.
Clarke's Blood Mixture
THE WORLD-FAMED BLOOD PURIFIER AND RESTORER,
IS WARRANTED TO CLEAR THE BLOOD from all impurities from whatever cause arising.
For Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, Blackheads, Pimples, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent Cure. It Cures Old Sores.
Cures Sores on the Neck.
Cures Sore Legs.
Cures Blackhead or Pimples on the Face.
Cures Scurvy.
Cures Ulcers.
Cures Blood and Skin Diseases.
Cures Glandular Swellings.
Clears the Blood from all impure Matter.
From whatever cause arising.
It is a real specific for Gout and Rheumatic pains. It removes the cause from the Blood and Bones.
As this Mixture is pleasant to the taste, and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.
Colour-Sergeant Instructor Jno. Howarth Cheshire Regiment, Chester, writes:—"I suffered from Rheumatism in my arms and legs for over five years. I also had a bruised shin bone, through which I could rest only for a few minutes at a time. All sorts of remedies were applied, but none did any good for more than a few days. After a while I was recommended to try 'Clarke's Blood Mixture,' which I did, and on taking the first bottle I felt relief. I therefore continued with this excellent medicine, and was effected a perfect cure. This was more than a year ago and I am pleased to say I have not felt the least pain since—in fact, I am in as good health as ever I was in my life.
"Moreover, I told two friends of mine who were laid up with Rheumatism at my cases, and they tried 'Clarke's Blood Mixture.' They are tailors by trade, and in seven days they were at work again. They say this medicine cannot be too highly praised.
"May 18, 1899."
Mr. George Price, St. Margaret's-on-Thames, writes:—"I feel that I should write you a few lines in praise of Clarke's Blood Mixture. I have been suffering these last few years with Eczema and Blotches, which prevented me following my occupation, and I can safely say I have spent scores of pounds in all sorts of other medicines. A little while ago, however, I was advised by a friend of mine who has taken Clarke's Blood Mixture to try a bottle, and to my great relief I am a new man and able at the present time to go on with my business, being now quite well. In fact, I cannot give it too much praise. You are at liberty to make what use you like of this testimonial for the benefit of others who may be suffering from the same complaint.
"December 24, 1899."
THOUSANDS OF TESTIMONIALS OF WONDERFUL CURES FROM ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.
Clarke's Blood Mixture is sold in Bottles at 2s. 9d. each, and in cases containing six times the quantity, 11s.—sufficient to effect a permanent cure in the great majority of long-standing cases—BY ALL CHEMISTS and PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS throughout the world. Proprietors, THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG COMPANY, Lincoln, England. Trade Mark—"BLOOD MIXTURE."

CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE.
CAUTION.—Purchasers of Clarke's Blood Mixture should see that they get the genuine article. Worthless imitations and substitutes are sometimes palmed off by unprincipled Vendors. The words "Lincoln and Midland Counties Drug Company, Lincoln, England," are engraved on the Government Stamp, and "Clarke's World famed Blood Mixture" shown on the bottle, WITHOUT WHICH NONE ARE GENUINE.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—Being a selection of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS done in Verse after the manner of various other great Poets by W. E. H. PRICE. Re 1, Postage Annas 4. To be had at this Office.

L'iqueur Exquisite Tonic Digestive and Efficacious
BENEDICTINE
Possessing most Powerfull Germ-killing Properties.

The BENEDICTINE liqueur is beneficial to health owing to its spirituous foundation being composed only of eau-de-vie (brandies) of the very purest quality.
Its principal characteristics may be summed up as follows :—
Distinctness of taste, richness of flavour and a delicious bouquet improving with age.
Moreover, the fact has never been disputed, that when diluted with cold water, the liqueur is possessed of great antiapoplectic (*against apoplexy, sudden loss of sense and voluntary motions*), aperient (*more purgative*), digestive and antispasmodic (*against convulsions qualities*. Refreshes and strengthens the nervous and tired brain marvellously and works as a perfect boon to invalids and a blessing combined with luxury to mankind.
Many celebrated doctors and literary men both in France and other countries have given the liqueur the brilliant testimony of their appreciation, as may be seen by the following letters :—

.... Those of my readers who have confidence in my culinary recommendations, and I trust they are many, will do well to note that I prefer BENEDICTINE to all other liqueurs.
ALEXANDER DUMAS.

..... At a time when the luxuries of the table are sought after on all sides, I do not hesitate to acknowledge and recommend BENEDICTINE as the queen of liqueurs, now to be seen on any table. It is found and appreciated alike in restaurants, in private families, and on the tables of princes.
H. DE PENE.

..... We place BENEDICTINE upon our tables for its excellent flavour and delicate perfume, without thinking that this destiny is a powerful specific, a liqueur most efficacious for promoting digestion and the regular circulation of the blood.
TIMOTHEE TRIMM.

LIQUEUR BENEDICTINE.—Among the liqueurs invented or manufactured by the monks of France, the Benedictine from a hygienic point of view occupies the foremost rank. It is not only an exquisite and savory beverage for persons in good health, but in cases of illness or recovery it is equally beneficial. It may be used to advantage in all cases where Malaga, Madeira, Sherry, &c., are recommended.
The Benedictine is remarkable for its agreeable taste, and for its really salutary effects as a stomachic; and it is principally on this account that the liqueur should bear the motto *Meminer qui nova addat*.
Extract from the *Gazette Medicale*.

After meals we know of nothing more agreeable than a small glass or two of BENEDICTINE. It perfumes the

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

BOMBAY MARKET REPORT.

FRIDAY EVENING, MARCH 15.

3 3 4 per cent. Consols ..... £ 90 3-4 = plus 3-16
3 per cent. Rentes ..... £102 1-2 = plus 1-4
2 1-2 per cent. Sterling Loan ..... £108 = unch'gd.
3 1-2 per cent. Govt. Securities ..... £ 83 7-16 = do
Bar Silver in London ..... 28 3-16 = — 1-16
Do at New York ..... 61 1-4 = unchanged
Exchange on London at Paris ... 25 19 1-2 = — 1 1-2
Do in New York ... 4 87 1-2 = plus 1-3
Discount Bank of England ..... 4 p. c. = unch'gd.
" Short London Bills ..... 3 1-2 p. c. = do.
" Indian Bank Bills ..... 3 1-2 p. c. = do.
Copper Brazers — £80 = — 10s.
The Bank of England's Reserve is 51 per cent. of the liabilities.
Silver to Bombay £80,000
Do. " Calcutta £80,000

EXCHANGE.

The market opened quiet on Monday with bank wire quoted at 1s. 3 15-16d. and demand at 1s. 3 31-32d. These rates have remained in force throughout the week, with very little inquiry. Credits have been quoted at 1s. 4 3-16d. and although 1-32 better has been obtainable in one or two places, very few Bills have been forthcoming. On Wednesday only 50 lacs of councils were placed, Bills at 1s. 3 29-32d. and transfers at 1s. 3 31-32d., and it was thought likely that the balance of the 80 lacs would have been taken up during the week. So far, however, such has not been the case. We close quiet at the following quotations :—

Bank Wire	1s. 3 15-16d.
Demand	1s. 3 31-32d.
3 Months' Sight Credits	1s. 4 3-16d to 5-32d.
" " France	100
" " Marks	123 1-4
30 days' Hongkong	147
Do Shanghai	200
Do Japan	148

GOVERNMENT PAPER.

The market has been steady during the week with few fluctuations, and little business passing. On Monday the market opened at Rs. 95-4 for the settlement of 1st April and during the whole week the market has been varied between that rate and Rs. 94-6, at which rate it closes steady this evening. As money has been easier, ready paper for large amounts is quoted one anna lower than forward while small clean prices are about 4 annas higher. Local Banks are now not keen to take short deposit, while Presidency Banks have kept their rate of interest unchanged at 8 per cent, but it is very possible that money is procurable on good security at better rates. Next week it will be known from the coming Budget about the new Loan, but from Calcutta news the feeling against the new loan gets daily steadier, and many fluctuations are expected. Municipal and Port Trust Bonds are unchanged at previous quotations.

SHARE MARKET.

The market has been quiet during the week. Bank of Bombay shares have advanced to Rs. 1,250 and are in demand at that rate—Tapti Valley shares have changed hands at 460, while Prantej shares are quiet at 690. In Miscellaneous shares, Alcocks, Kemps, Bodhams, Port Canning and Bombay Flour are in demand at 200-360-155-475 and 720. Treschers are quiet at 965 and Marcks at 145. Bombay Ice shares have changed hands at 60, while Bombay Burmah have declined to 6,450. Mill shares are weaker and there are a few companies where selling orders are quite impossible. Davids, Currimboys, and Chinas are quiet at 190, 540, and 380. Centrals and Swadeshis are unchanged at 1920 and 530. Petits have changed hands at 1710. Kobinoors and Leopolds have declined to 220 and 166. The remaining companies are about Rs. 20 lower than previous quotations.

FREIGHTS.

The market has been quiet during the week with only a small business passing. Cotton to Antwerp per Drachenfels has been booked at 15s. but for shipment end of this month 14s. could be done. The S. S. Lugships taking cargo for Dunkirk also booking for Genoa at 17s. 6d. for cotton. Small lots have been booked for Trieste and Venice at 18s. for March and 17s. for April. There has been a better inquiry for forward shipment of seeds and wheat during the last two or three days, and a good line for Hull April shipment was done at 14s.

COALS.

The market has been very strong during the week, with however only a small business passing. Small lots of Heilger's Standard were sold at Rs. 12-8 and some small lines of Desharghur at Rs. 14-12. A line for Jardines for delivery 1,902 was done at Rs.13-8, but sellers refuse to go on except at increased rates. No transactions are reported, English Coal rates being too high.

GREY GOODS—Business in the Bazaar is at a stand still, and prices are declining both here and in Manchester.

WHITE GOODS.—The market has been very depressed, and medium nansooks have declined 1-2 to 3-4 of an anna per piece. White shirtings are neglected, and stocks are accumulating.

PRINTS.—The market is very inactive, and prices are weak and declining.

YARNS.—The market is dull with nothing doing.

METALS.—The market is quiet with very little inquiry. The price of Copper Brazers has dropped 4 annas during the week while for yellow metal it is 2 annas higher.

PETROLEUM.—Owing to keen competition amongst holders, prices declined considerably this week, and a very limited business has resulted. The S. S. "Anapa" arrived from New York with 96,866 cases of Snowflake and 10,000 cases of Devoe's Brilliant. We quote :—

Anchor Brand	Rs. 3-9
Ram Brand	" 3-9
Rising Sun Brand	" 3-8
Snowflake	" 5-10

WHEAT.—The market is unchanged with very little business doing. We quote White Delhi, April May delivery at Rs. 4-5-6 to Rs. 4-5-9.

LINSEED.—Some business has been done during the week at Rs. 8-6, and we close quiet but steady at Rs. 8-4-6 for April 15-5 for ready and Rs. 8-1 to Rs. 8-2 for April May delivery.

RAPESEED.—The market is firm and ready is in good demand. Brown Cutsee Rs. 6-14.

For forward delivery a good business has been done during the week, and we close firm at the following rates.

Brown Delhi	April-May Rs. 5-15
Yellow Cawnpore	Rs. 6-7
" Guzerat	Rs. 7-7

POPPYSEED.—There has been a good inquiry and the market closes firm at Rs. 7-13 for April-May.

CASTORSEED.—Quiet with little doing. Since yesterday there has been a slightly better inquiry and rates have advanced 4 annas to Rs. 34-8. For April, May, we quote Rs. 34.

GINGELLY SEED.—There has been a good demand and the market closes steady at last week's rates.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed firm. Surats quiet. Manchester was dull. Total sales 12,000. Sold on speculation and for export 500. Surats 50. Spot 4 31-32 plus 1-32.

Arrivals closed steady.

March	March-April	June-July.
4'54	4'55	4'54
plus 1	plus 3	plus 3

In New York—

Receipts at the Ports	19,000 bales.
Do. last-year	19,000 "
Exports to Great Britain	8,000 "
Exports to Continent	—
Mid-Uplands	8 3-4 unchanged.
Futures month of June	8'48 plus 11
Do. do. Sept	7.84 plus 9

COTTON.

The market has been firm during the week, and notwithstanding that there has been very little inquiry prices have not given way much. Dealers generally consider that the drop which has taken place during the last 3 or 4 weeks, is not likely to continue, and are for the moment disinclined to give way further. The money market also is easier, which strengthens the position. At the same time it must not be forgotten that there is very little demand either from Continental spinners, Japan, or Local mills, while the stock continues to increase every week. In Suttas there has been some business done for good Broach for the March settlement, and the rate touched Rs. 128. This however seems likely to be the highest point and at the close the Sutta market is weaker. About 2,000 bales changed hands to-day, of which about 400 bales was taken by shippers, and the balance by the local mills. The following are the closing quotations :—

	Rs.
Bengals good	147
Do fully good	153
Do fine	168
Scinde fully good	166
Do fine	174
Bilatti mach fully good	172
Do fine	178
Khandeish fully good	168
July sum fully good	170
Oomra good staple fully good	181
Do fine	194
Broach good	225 March
Do fine	231 "
Bowmugger good	174 May
Do fully good	185 "
Do fine	204 "
Sawginned Dharwar good	203 "
Westerns good	193 "

Is the suit of Gordhandas Soonderdas against Bai Ramkuver and others, the hearing of which commenced before the Hon. Mr. Justice Russell at the High Court, yesterday, six counsel appeared for the plaintiff, while five appeared for the defendants, including Sir Griffith Evans, who has been brought here from Calcutta. The suit affects property worth several lakhs of rupees and seeks for a declaration that certain trusts relating thereto were void and of no effect.

It is understood that the population of India is 294 millions, against 287 last census. Allowing for the fact that Baluchistan, the Shan States, the Khasia and Sikaim hills have now been included for the first time, and that Mr. Risley's census has been extremely elaborate the increase has practically remained stationary. This is mainly due, of course, to famine and plague, but also to the heavy decrease in the birth-rate in several provinces.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun-rises, 6h. 8m. Sun-sets, 6h. 10m. High water, 6-31 m, 8-31s. Low water, 1-49m., 1-37s.
P. and O. s. s. Indus, with English mails, of 1st inst. due to arrive at daylight.
Opening of the Bombay Art Society's Exhibition by H. E. the Governor, Sir Jamsetjee School of Art, 5 p. m.
Bombay Extra Races.
Royal Bombay Yacht Club Regatta.
B. V. A. Inter Corps Competition.
B. V. R. Commanding Officers' parade.
Novelty Theatre : "San Toy" by the Bandmann Opera Company.

TO-MORROW.

Sun rises, 6h. 7m. Sun sets, 6h. 10m. High water, 8-38m., 9-22s. Low water, 2-42m, 2-31s.

PARSEE CYCLING CLUB.—Members meet at the Club Tent at 6-30 a.m. and at the Vellard at 7 a.m. on Sunday for a run.

THE STEAMER DAGHISTAN.—The s. s. Daghistan, Captain F. Litchfield, which collided with the s. s. Setos on the 14th February last, and was taken into dock for repairs, sails to-day for Antwerp with the same cargo.

GRANT MEDICAL COLLEGE.—The Annual Social Zoroastrian gathering and jasan of the past and present students of the Grant Medical College which was fixed for this evening has been postponed till Wednesday the 27th inst. on account of the untimely and lamentable death of Mr. S. J. Kauga, B. A., one of the students of the College.

THEFT AT ST. GEORGE'S HOSPITAL.—Mrs. H. A. Terry, who resides in the Nurses' Quarters in the compound of St. George's Hospital, has reported to the police that last Wednesday night, a gold ring set with rubies, a silver buckle, a metal watch, a gold stud, a gilt brooch and other articles, collectively valued at Rs. 190, were stolen from her room.

POSTAL NOTICES.—Mails for Singapur, China and Japan per s. s. Benalla will be closed at the General Post Office at 12 noon on Monday, the 18th instant. Mails for Delagoa-bay, Natal and Cape Colony per s. s. Umlazi vis Tuticorin and Colombo will be closed at the General Post Office at 7 p. m. on Thursday and Friday, the 21st and 22nd instant, respectively.

CAUGHT RED HANDED.—Haji Habill Currim, a dealer, in fire-wood, residing in Memonwada road, has reported to the police that early on Thursday morning he was aroused by a noise in the room. On getting up he found a man named Cassum Alli in the room. Complainant made for the intruders, when the latter dropped a bundle containing ornaments of the collective value of Rs. 952, which he had secured from the room and jumped out through a window. Complainant raised an alarm and on going downstairs he found the accused lying on the ground severely injured by the fall. He was removed by the police to the Cowasjee Tejpal Hospital and will be tried after his recovery.

A LUNATIC'S FATAL FALL.—An inquiry was held yesterday, at the J. J. Hospital, by Mr. P. Byrne, the Coroner, on the body of Sanik Osman Sanik Issam, a Mahomedan, aged about fifty years. The deceased was a domestic servant in the employ of a Parsee at Kamatipoora, 5th Lane. About three years ago Osman had a mad fit and for the last fifteen days he had been raving and his master intended to send him to the lunatic asylum. On Thursday afternoon deceased was at work at the rear of his master's house, whence he accidentally fell out of a window, which was open and unprotected into a sweeper's gully from a height of about twenty-five feet. He was taken to the J. J. Hospital, where he died the same evening. A verdict of accidental death was recorded.

AN UNHAPPY COUPLE.—Mr. P. Byrne, the Coroner held an inquiry, yesterday, at the J.J. Hospital regarding the death of Thai, a Hindu woman, aged about thirty years. The deceased was the wife of one Rama Daji, a mill hand, and the couple resided in the room of a cnawl, at Haines Road. Both the deceased and her husband had been ailing for some time past and constantly quarrelling and were tired of life. On Wednesday afternoon the husband brought home two annas worth of opium from the Sewri Bazar and put the piece in his mouth to swallow it, in the presence of his wife. The latter pulled the drug out of her husband's mouth and putting it in her own, swallowed the same. Deceased became unconscious and was removed to the J. J. Hospital, where she died next day. The husband Rama Daji, while giving his evidence before the Coroner, attempted to stab himself with a knife. The jury returned a verdict that deceased committed suicide by poisoning herself with opium.

WEDDING AT ALBLESS BAUGH.—On Thursday evening, a large and fashionable gathering of European and Parsee ladies and gentlemen assembled at the Albless Baugh to witness the marriage ceremony of Mr. Syramji Rustomji Mehta, C. S. of Calcutta, with Bai Nawazbai, eldest daughter of Mr. Cawasji Dadabhoy Dubash. The Albless Baugh was most tastefully decorated, a large and beautiful shamiana being erected in the middle of the compound which was illuminated with electric light in the evening. The bridegroom is the second son of Mr. R. D. Mehta, C. I. E. He passed the Civil Service examination two years ago and was posted in Bengal. He is a cousin of Mr. Pheroz C. Sethna of Bombay. The bride is the eldest daughter of Mr. Cawasji Dadabhoy, the well known Government Abkari Contractor. The ceremony was performed by Sardar Hoshang Dastur of Poona. Owing to the popularity and influence of the fathers of the bride as well as the bride-groom, a large number of guests had come from up-country to attend the wedding. The wedding presents were numerous and valuable. The European guests were served with light refreshments while the Parsees were feasted in the evening.

PRIZE DISTRIBUTION AT IGATPURI.—The annual prize distribution of the G. I. P. Railway School, Igatpuri, took place at the Institute on Monday, before a very large gathering of ladies and gentlemen, including the Agent and his wife. The proceedings opened by the school children going through an interesting programme of songs and recitations, followed by a short cantata, entitled "The Little Gipsy," which was much appreciated. The Rev. Mr. Kidd then read the report, in which he said the Government Inspector expressed himself well satisfied with the general progress of the school. The needle work was examined by Mrs. Dangerfield and Mrs. Calvert, and they reported that the work done could be considered favourably with that done by girls of the same age in England, and reflected great credit both on teacher and pupil. The Rev. Mr. Kidd then said a few words on the Kindergarten system and thanked the Agent and Mrs. Wendon for being present. He went on to say that it was fourteen years since the Agent visited the station, and it was gratifying to him that he should have done so during the time of his secretaryship. Mrs. Wendon then distributed the prizes, after which the Agent spoke a few suitable words to the children, telling them to follow the good example of our late Queen. He impressed upon them the necessity of working with their own hands, and concluded by saying it was a great pleasure to him and his wife to be present. The following evening the sports and treat took place in the school compound. The tables were tassefully decorated and the children did justice to the good things provided for them by the energy of the school staff and the generosity of the parents and well-wishers of the school.

THE MADRAS HARBOUR.

OWING to the enhancement of the Madras Harbour dues, the receipts from this source show an increase of no less than Rs. 1,72,913 in the two months April 1900 to January 1901, compared with the same period in 1899-1900, or an average monthly increase of Rs. 17,291. How the Harbour Trust Board intends to dispose of this surplus revenue we do not yet know, but the time has certainly arrived when the dues, which are very heavy, should be reduced to a lower level, and we trust that Government will do this at the earliest possible opportunity. At its meeting on the 22nd ultimo, we see that the Harbour Trust Board considered a proposal that has been made by Sir James Mackay, the Managing Director of the B. I. S. N. Co., for improving the landing and shipment of cargo at Madras. This is to construct a boat basin in the sand accretion to the south, without any costly masonry walls, and to run jetties out into the water at which big cargo boats could work. The depth of water need not, at first, be more than sufficient to float the cargo boats, which with the protection of such an enclosure that would be afforded by them by a basin of this description, could be of much larger capacity than those now employed. The cost of this boat basin and piers is reckoned at about Rs. 8 or Rs. 10 lakhs, and when, and if, it was subsequently decided to construct docks, all that would be necessary would be to build the necessary masonry walls and dredge the whole enclosure deep enough to admit steamers of any size. This could easily and quickly be effected by the powerful dredgers that are now used in all parts of the world. The building of the necessary goods sheds, etc., would follow in due course, and the docks be secured at a minimum of trouble. The proposal has been forwarded to Government, but until the Harbour Trust Board is in receipt of the scheme formulated by the Chief Engineer, which is still in the hands of Government, it cannot well express any definite opinion about it.—*Mail.*

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m., yesterday, give the following results :—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Southern, Fort Northern and Esplanade	12	9	14
B Mandvi, Chukla, Umarkhadi and Dongri	22	20	53
C Market, Bhuli Talao, Parbhuwadi, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Kumbharwada	114	41	74
D Kamatipura, Girgaum, Chowpatty, Walkeshwar and Malabarhill	35	15	25
E Mazagaon, Parwari, Bad Nagpada, Kamathipura, Tarace, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	28	36	86
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	40	6	16
G Mahim and Worlee	25	20	27
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	31	48
Total	276	178	343
Total plague deaths to date	89,550	74,559	
Same date last year	159	116	403

HIGH SCHOOLS' ATHLETIC SPORTS.

THE annual athletic sports, held under the auspices of the High Schools' Athletic Association, which commenced on Thursday last, were successfully concluded last evening on the Oval, before a large gathering of spectators. Amongst those present were their Excellencies Lord and Lady Northcote. The details of the meeting had been admirably arranged and carried out by the executive committee, who deserved every credit for its success. Boys from twenty three schools took part in the various events, which were all keenly contested. The two days' contests resulted in the Cathedral High School carrying away the Championship prize with 109 1-2 marks, the St. Mary's School taking the next place with 388 marks. The Tata Challenge Shield thus went to the Cathedral School while His Excellency Lord Northcote's silver Cup for the highest individual marks was awarded to Mr. Gawthorne of the same institution.

At the conclusion of the sports, the Hon. Mr. Giles, President of the Association, in requesting Lady Northcote to present the prizes said that on behalf of the Association and those present on the spot he desired to express their most hearty thanks to their Excellencies for their kind presence that evening. The great misfortunes which had overtaken the City of Bombay during the last two or three years had had a rather prejudicial effect on the Association and on one of its wings almost feared that their labours would come to nothing. But he was glad to say that owing to the assistance that he had received from the headmasters of the leading schools in Bombay and to their determination to support the Association that they had been able to keep up their prestige and hold the sports this year. His Highness Sir Aga Khan had presented to them a most magnificent Hockey Cup. The hockey tournament was played off in the beginning of the present week. As it was a new game for native students, there were not many entries, but he was glad to say that though the trophy had been won by a European School, still there were two or three Parsi Schools, which ran up very close. He was sure they would get more entries in future and there would be a more keenly contested competition. As regarded the athletic sports he would say that there were four hundred entries, which showed that the Association was flourishing and the school masters took the deepest interest in it. Even in spite of these large entries and in spite of the fact that the sports had taken two long days, the Association was not quite content. He (Mr. Giles) considered that it be a very healthy sign. He further hoped that in another year they would be able to organise a competition of those schools, which were unable to hold their own against larger institutions. It was their intention to have a substantial competition or a competition between boys under 15 or 16 years of age. He earnestly hoped that in order to enable them to carry out this project some public spirited and wealthy citizens of Bombay would come forward and follow the example of those two that preceded them. The Association cared more for honour than anything else. The boys competed not for their own gain, but for the credit of the school they represented and he thought from the points that the competition conducted by the Association was of very great service to the youths of Bombay. One great benefit which the youths derived by this kind of competition was the discipline which they received and he felt that through the medium of this Association they would be able to impart in some of the great schools of Bombay, the discipline which they did not perhaps thoroughly possess. He had no more to say but to express his thanks to the many kind friends who had enabled them to make the competitions successful and maintain the Association in a flourishing condition. He might mention amongst those the names of Mr J M Framji Patel and Mr. Dorab J. Tata, who were the original supporters of the Association. He should also mention Hon. Mr. Justice Fulton, Dr. MacDonald, Mr. Johnson, Mr. Nicholson as amongst those friends, without whose help, the competition could not have been carried out so carefully. Two names required to be specially mentioned. He might say that Mr. Wright, who was lately honorary secretary of the Association and who took the keenest interest in it, had succeeded in preventing it from a decaying or dying condition. Mr. Wright was taken away from them owing to the exigency of the public service and his place was nobly filled by Mr. Savage, who had given many time and trouble in making the competition successful. Finally he must express his thanks to Their Excellencies Lord and Lady Northcote for their presence that evening. He was sure it might be some compensation for the trouble they had taken, to feel that their presence there had been a source of great pleasure to many in Bombay and especially to the young (Applause).

Lady Northcote then presented the Aga Khan's Hockey Cup and the Tata Challenge Shield to the winning team of the Cathedral High School. H. E. Lord Northcote's Cup for the highest individual marks was awarded to A. Gawthorne, of the Cathedral High School, amidst loud cheers.

After the prizes had been presented, Mr. Giles said that next year the Association hoped to give a silver medal to every winner.

Three hearty cheers having been given to Lord and Lady Northcote, the proceedings terminated.

The following are the results of the events contested :—

FINAL HEAT OF 100 YARDS, (open) Class I.

A Gawthorn, Cathedral	1
C F Fido, Cathedral	2
F Aqueno, Scots	3

BOYS UNDER 15, (Class II.)

N H Kharva, Fort and Proprietory	1
Sh. Lauder, St Mary's	2
N Stevenson, Cathedral	3

BOYS UNDER 14, (Class III.)

A Duffy, St Mary's	1
V Winterbottom, St. Mary's	2
S P Mathan, Elphinstone	3

FINAL HEAT OF 220 YARDS, UNDER 14 (Class III.)

A Duffy, St Mary's	1
Nazir Mahomed, Anjuman-I-Islam	2
W Sisti, St Xavier's	3

FINAL QUARTER MILE.—OPEN.

A Gawthorne, Cathedral	1
T Nissen, Cathedral	2
W Ross, Education Society	3

HALF MILE (Boys Under 15)

J Christopher, Scots	1
R B Spencer, New High School	2
N V Navaikar, Esplanade	3

FINAL QUARTER MILE (Boys Under 16,)

N H Kharva, Fort and Proprietory	1
K Dewan, Scots	2
A Duffy, St Mary's	3

ONE MILE.—OPEN.

P N Dandekar, New High School	1
B V Desai, Elphinstone	2
J Bharucha, Fort and Proprietory	3

FINAL OF 120 YARDS.—HURDLES, (open)

A Gawthorn, Cathedral	1
L Carvalho, St Xavier's	2
C Fido, Cathedral	3

BOYS UNDER 16.

N Stevenson, Cathedral	1
N J Unvala, Fort and Proprietory	2
L Gonsalves, St Xavier's	3

POLE JUMP (open.)

A Mazarello, St Xavier's, 8ft 3in	1
P N Dandekar, New High School	tie 2
W Dickenson, St Mary's 7ft 9 in	

FINAL BICYCLE RACE, (Open).

V Hildreth, Cathedral	1
T Gillespie, St Xavier's	2
J Gillespie, St Xavier's	3

TUG-OF-WAR (Final).

The final contest remained between the Cathedral High School and Fort and Proprietory Schools. After a very tough contest Fort and Proprietory School came off successful.

BABU ENGLISH AT BANDORA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In your issue of the 14th inst. your correspondent, C.C.D., hailing from Navpada, has given to your readers a specimen of Baboo-English found in a handbill anonymously distributed in Bandora, purporting to come from an admirer of Mr. Vinayek Daiaji. Mr. Vinayek's numerous friends who are acquainted with the devious ways of the anonymous amidst the Bandora folks will not at all be surprised at this attempt. It is not a secret in Bandora that this handbill was printed and published on the Bandora Election day with a view to ridicule Mr. Vinayek, by some days previously had published an open letter under his signature on the history of local Government and the duties of electors in connection with the Bandora Municipality. This publication had no doubt trodden the toes of some whose sole claim to being councillors was their annoymous malignity. Hence the manufacture and distribution of the leaflet in the name of an admirer of Mr. Vinayek. Its Baboo-English is its only attraction. Hence no opportunity for a purblind admirer of anonymous Baboo-English to bring it into print. Mr. Vinayek never stood as a candidate for the election and if your correspondent knew it, his wonder at the abnormal activity of what apparently is rampant malignity in municipal matters in his suburb, would not have made him a tool in the hands of those who know that they were writing Baboo-English to deceive C. C. D. alone.—Yours, &c.

M. A.

Bandora, March 14.

II.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In your issue of this day, your correspondent "C. C. D." has given publicity to a script, which was circulated here as a canard against my leaflet (copy enclosed)—*re* Municipal Election of this town. He has assigned two reasons for its publication in your columns, one, that "it is an interesting specimen of Baboo-English," and second, "that it shows how much activity this town shows in Municipal matters." I am afraid your correspondent's sense of judgment is clouded by the misty atmosphere of Navpada, otherwise any one with common sense, having the barest of personal knowledge of the local Municipal matters, could clearly read between the lines of this script, and find in it nothing but an unworthy attempt to stultify an upright endeavour to educate public opinion, by means of unwarranted innuendos under cover of a crude and misspelt writing of an irresponsible person.—Yours, &c.,

VINAYAK DADAJI.

Bandora, March 14.

WITH reference to the Malabar District Board Budget for 1901-1902, the Sanitary Commissioner remarks to the Madras Government that "the sanitary expenditure proposed by the board is again absurdly small. The sinking of an inner well at Sultan's Battery at a cost of Rs. 220 is the sole effort made for the improvement of water-supply, and yet there exist critics of Indian sanitation who would hold that sanitarians by their theoretical vapourings are likely to bring about a condition of 'unrest' in the country! The fraction (Rupees 220) of the total income of Rs. 5,28,410 is a fair measure of the appreciation, by the District Board, Malabar, of the importance of sanitary works, and proves that it is very far from a condition of restlessness and is a firm believer in the methods of the "festina lente" school."

THE LAW OF 1901.

CIVIL PROCEDURE.

(Concluded from page 4.)

A MATTER which has once been raised and decided in a proper suit in binding upon the parties and cannot be reopened in a subsequent suit between them. This usually occurs between plantiff and defendent, but sometimes the defendants themselves may have conflicting claims and it may be necessary to decide them before judgment. A full Bench decision at Allahabad once laid down that there can be no "res judicata" between co-defendants but the ruling in Bombay is far better that if there is a conflict of interests between defendants and it is necessary to decide their claims before deciding the plaintiff's claim the decision will be binding between defendants as well as between plaintiff and defendants. The Allahabad Court has accepted this view which is also held in Madras. Lately (22 Ala 386), it was applied to a case in which defendant pleaded that plaintiff had no right to sue, and that the property belonged to other persons. These persons were joined as defendants and it was found they had no right to intervene. Subsequently the representatives of these persons brought a suit against the defendant in which the title to the property was again raised, and it was held that the question was not "res judicata" between them, for it only related to the fact who had the better right, the plaintiff in the first suit or the other persons, but the question in the second suit was whether the defendant had a better right than either of these parties on the ground of limitation by adverse possession.

The Small Cause Courts in the Mofussil have no jurisdiction to try suits for farm rentsbut it is open to Government to empower certain Small Cause Court Judges to try such suits. In Madras all Sub Courts have been empowered to try them. I here is no appea from a decree of a Small Cause Court but the question arose in Madras whether suits for farm rents are not appealable inasmuch they are not suits of a nature triable by such courts and they do not become so merely because Government have allowed such suits to be tried by them. The act itself excludes such suits, from the jurisdiction of Small Cause Courts and by so doing makes them of a nature not triable by them; but if Government is of opinion that in the interests of administrative convenience induce Government to allow them to be tried by such courts that is a mere matter of machinery and does not alter the essential character of the suit and does not destroy the right of appeal which is inherent in such suits. The trial by Small Cause Courts is intended for simple suits and chiefly for petty debts, but all complex suits or suits involving the title to property are excluded from their ken. In other parts of India suits for farm rents may not have been transferred to Small Cause Courts and it would not be desirable to construe the words of the section by the fact whether Government has exercised their power or not. The High Court however held (23 Mad. 547) that if such action be taken then the suits are not only of a nature cognizable by court of such causes but become actually cognizable by those courts and therefore appeals do not lie. This decision reverses the views hitherto held on this point. In Bombay we have old decisions that the nature of the suit remains unaltered and does not depend upon the action of Government; or of the action of a Civil Court ascertaining a suit on its appelate side, which is by its nature a suit triable by a Small Cause Court. The question is one more of policy than of law; and it is certainly more convenient to say that when suits are made triable by Small Cause Courts whether by the legislature immediately, or by the Government intermediately, the result would follow that the decisions would be final and not subject to appeal.

A man may enforce his decree against another by stopping his debtor from receiving money due to him and stopping the person from whom the money is due paying the money to the judgment debtor. It sometimes happens that the debt so stopped is a monthly allowance due as pay or maintenance and it is then a question whether the arrears due are stopped or whether future payments as they become due are also stopped. The Calcutta High Court (27 Cal 38) has decided that the debt must be a perfected and absolute debt, not merely a sum of money which may or may not become payable at some future time, or the payment of which depends upon contingencies which may or may not happen. The attachment cannot anticipate the debt and fasten upon it in case it should become a debt. The attachment therefore levied upon a monthly allowance is only good for what was actually due at the time and was not operative upon future payments as they fell due. This is settled law and in fact the stop order directs the judgment debtor not to receive from his debtor a certain debt alleged now to be due and the debtor is stopped from paying that debt, which obviously implies an existing and not a future debt.

A High Court in the exercise of its disciplinary jurisdiction can dismiss a pleader for unprofessional conduct or for any reasonable cause, which may be construed as meaning any cause connected with his conduct as a Pleader. In a case reported at 27 Cal 23 the pleader had formerly been a Sub-Inspector in the Police and had been tried and acquitted on certain charges of fraud and dishonesty but was subsequently dismissed in consequence of observations in a rampant malignity in municipal matters in his suburb, would not have made him a tool in the hands of those who know that they were writing Baboo-English to deceive C. C. D. alone.—Yours, &c.

MEDICAL STUDENTS' QUARTERS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—There have recently been some sad and striking deaths from Plague among the students of the Grant Medical College, and the occurrence is by no means a novel one. It is a painful experience repeated year after year ever since the commencement of the Plague in Bombay. Nine students have fallen victims to the fell disease, and three more were attacked, but had a narrow escape. The conditions of living which are enforced on the students, give rise to other ailments too. There have been within the last few years nine victims to Phthisis, two to Cholera, and three to Pheumonia, and Relapsing fever. Such deaths cannot be the result of accident or any idiosyncracies in the health of the students. The cause is to be found in my judgment in the health conditions of the dwellings which they occupy during the course of their studentship. This aspect of the question brings into prominence the very crying want of long standing in connection with the College. Residential quarters for students are well recognised and necessary adjunct to every collegiate institution. The Elphinstone and Wilson Colleges in Bombay and the Deccan and Fergusson Colleges in Poona have such quarters, though possibly inadequate, for the residence of their respective students. In the case of the Grant Medical College the need is all the greater. During a considerable part of the course the students have to attend the different hospitals in the surrounding neighbourhood, which requires their presence within the college precincts almost the whole day from morning to evening. During the last two years of the course especially, attendance of students is required at the clinical and at the obstetric wards at night. Such conditions of attendance obviously require that the students should have facilities of living within easy reach of the college. In consequence of this the students congregate in the unhealthy and squalid buildings at First Nagpada and Bellasis Road in close proximity to the college. In the early years of the college the students were few and for the most part residents of Bombay. At that time the need for residential quarters for students was not perhaps acutely felt, and no provision was made for it along with the building of the college as is usually done in the case of the Arts Colleges. In course of time, however, the number of students has grown and a considerable body of them come from up-country. They are utter strangers in Bombay and have to shift for their lodgings in the immediate neighbourhood of the college, as best they can. The locality in the vicinity of the college, whatever its health conditions at the time the college was built, has now earned a most unenviable notoriety for unhealthiness. First, Nagpada and its surroundings are the worst plague spots in Bombay, and it is in the midst of these surroundings and in houses most filthy and insanitary that the students have to dwell. Last month while a batch of students was living in a chawl at Parel Road dead rats were observed in the rooms and the students removed to a place at Grant Road. It is from infection caught at the first chawl did its deadly work. One student after another was struck down with plague, and there was quite a consternation among the inmates. Two of the students eventually succumbed, while two more were rescued from the jaws of death. It pains one to think that these deaths were avoidable, and that the valuable lives might have been saved if only there had been a better provision for their residence. There is an acknowledged educational value in the corporate living of students during college days. The Arts Colleges have recognised this value and have from the first endeavoured to provide for the residence of students under the aegis of the college. When the Elphinstone College was transferred to its present home, the late Mr. Justice Telang strenuously fought for residential quarters being provided, and the Government of Lord Reay undertook to supply the want. The College has a prospect of an additional provision in the proposed Telang Hostel whenever the Government is able to find its supplement to the Telang Memorial Fund. The Deccan College has quite a name for the excellence of its residential rooms, and under the beneficial care of its able and sympathetic Principal, Mr. Selby, it has only recently received an addition to its already ample accommodation. In his last administration report Mr. Selby, referring to the want of room and to several students having had to reside outside the college, observes that they thus "lose more than half the benefits of a College career." The Grant College has, I know, within the College compound a small low range of buildings room for sixteen resident students, but it is obviously insufficient even for that limited purpose, the senior class having long outgrown the accomodation. It was probably first meant as a resting place for the students keeping night watches during other urgent cases, for which purpose two of the rooms are even now reserved. What I am pleading for is a healthy and commodious building for the residence of all such students as may be in need of the provision. Government have already recognised its duty in providing for the wants of the arts students I venture to think the Medical students have at least an equal claim. In fact, as I have said above, the need of the medical students is all the greater. In his case it is a question of absolute necessity and not of mere convenience or extra educational influence. Let me therefore earnestly appeal to the Government as well as the medical profession and the public at large to seriously take up the subject and make a strong effort to meet this long standing want. This appeal, just at this time, will possibly be considered inopportune. The Government, I know, has its hands full in consequence of the never-ending plague and famine. The public too have many demands to meet and the appeal on behalf of the medical students is apt to be considered an insufferable addition to our already overloaded burdens. But our impecuniousness and pressure of demands have become a normal aspect of our life. We shall have to wait in vain if we seek to suit our call to the needs of the cause of the students, moreover is a cause of humanity which affects the entire public and is good for all time. I would therefore beg of the Government not to put off the question on the grounds of multiplicity of present claims, its educational Budget annually provided for some building grants, and I would venture to suggest that the Medical Students quarters should receive priority in the budget over all other similar claims. The profession and the public too, in spite of their numerous calls will, I trust, find a warm corner in their heartsfor the wals of the students. The Principal and the Professors of the college are doubtless keenly alive to the grave hardships of the students. I appeal to them to take the lead in this movement and to use the high prestige of their position in winning success to the cause. It is on the medical profession that the duty of helping their struggling brethren most heavily lies. They must make a strenuous effort to arouse the public conscience. The evil which confronts the students is very insidious, and is not likely to catch the imagination of the people. But the true proportions of the evil and its ruinous effects must be laid bare and an endeavour made to grapple with it. I have every hope that if the public mind is once fully aroused to the gravity of the evil the grievances of the students will not take long to remedy.—Yours &c.,

BHALCHANDRA KRISHNA.

Bombay, 15th March 1901.

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C. H. HILL,
Private Secretary to His Excellency the Governor of Bombay.

Dated Bombay, 13th March, 1901.

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SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE s s Westminster Bridge, 2,208 tons, Captain J C Pallister, cleared yesterday for Akyab in ballast.

THE Hansa Line s s Steinberger, 2319 tons, Captain Y Denker, will sail to-day for Hamburg via Karachi, with a general cargo.

THE B I S N Co's s s Vadala, 2,161 tons, Captain S Boon sailed yesterday for Zanzibar, &c, via Karachi with a general cargo and Mr Warland as a passenger.

THE B I S N Co's s s Uriana, 3,381 tons, Captain W W Allen, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta 4th February, with a general cargo, and Mr Maclean, Mr Mahan and 4 deck passengers.

THE B I S N Co's s s Simla, 1,949 tons, Captain J W Bamber, arrived in harbour on Thursday evening from the Persian Gulf via Karachi, with a general cargo, 75 cases opium, 2 horses and the following passengers:—Major Scott, Mr J S Booth, Mr A De Mella, three natives and 63 deck.

THE B I S N Co's s s Canara, 1,415 tons, Captain A E Stebbing, arrived in harbour yesterday from Zanzibar 21st February via Karachi, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr Henderson, Sub Conductor P.-way, wife, daughter and child, Mrs Sunmujdan and 2 children, Miss Bartley and 53 deck.

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—MARCH 15.

Vessel.	Tns.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
Tenasserim		Greet		Receiving Hulk	
Magdala		Greet		Receiving Hulk	
Abyssinia		Greet		Turret-ship	
H M S Cossack		Cartwright	Dry Dock		Royal Navy
Pomone		Slogus			Royal Navy
Pleasure		Carver			Torpedo Catcher
Assaye		Lambert			Do
Hardinge		Baugh	England		P & O
Calne		Hill			M M & Co
Barawa	234	Jaffer			M M & Co
Ballaarat	2869	Field			P & O Co
Ajax	2126	Hamilton			P and O Co
Zamania	2832	Lee			M M & Co
Unamina (barque)	762	Roberts			Standard O Co
Persia	4120	Walker			P & P & O Co
Southport	230	Roberts			W & A G & Co
Anapa					Standard O Co
Loch Tay	2416	Stephen			M M & Co
Pyamra	762	Russell	Karachi	16-3	M M & Co
Canara	1215	Stebbing			M M & Co
Uriana	3381	Allen			M M & Co
Simla	1949	Bamber			M M & Co

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—MARCH 15.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shed.	Vessel.	Tns.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
A	Itola	3361	Magenis	Rangoon	16-3	M M & Co
B	Miksado	7346	ward	Hull	22-3	P M & Co
C	Steinberger	2319	Dunker	Hamburg	16-3	Glade & Co
K	Longships	2343	Moore	Dunkirk	27-3	W & A G & Co
M	Monsoori	1150	Bennett	repairing		P & P S N Co
O	Kronberg	2296	Sonalia	Liverpool	26-3	Volkart Bros
P	Lowenburg	3635	Frerichs	Antwerp		Glade & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Bahaduri	829	Brews	M Goa	15-3 do
Saveri	503	Abamod	Bhownagar	16-3 do
Indravati	513	Noorbodamed	Kori	16-3 do

VICTORIA DOCK.

Shed.	Vessel.	Tns.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
2	Hispania	3389	Hamilton	Lpool	16-3	W & A G & Co
4	Hermia	1599	Sciotta	Hongkong	17-3	C Boggiano
5	Daghestan	2212	Littlehale	Antwerp	16-3	M M & Co
6	Troas	1639	Sharpley	Genoa	16-3	Glade & Co
8	Coromandel	2783	Vibert	China	26-3	P & O Co
10	Drachenfels	1910	Lintag	Hamburg	20-3	Glade & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Amra	170	Pigott	Karachi	19-3 M M & Co

MERE-WETHER DRY DOCK.

Safari	892	Ahrens	Zanzibar 13-3 A Strandes

* Probable date of departure.

ARRIVALS.

Mar.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
14	Simla s	Bamber	Bussrh, Mar 1
15	Canara s	Stebbing	Zanzibar, Feb 21
	Uriana s	Allen	Calcutta, Feb 24

DEPARTURES.

Mar.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
15	Sydney s	Aubert	Marseilles
	Vadala s	Boon	Zanzibar, &c
	D Baldaino s	Savino	Genoa &c
	Westminster Bridge s	Pallister	Akyab

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—
Steamer Daghestan Littlehales for Antwerp
" Steinberger, Denker for Hamburg via Karachi

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday:—
Steamer Simla for Persian Gulf
" India for London etc

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT-COLONEL E. FERRERS NICHOLSON, COMMANDING B. V. R.
Bombay, 16th March.

1. There will be a Commanding Officers Parade to-day Saturday, on the Maidan in front of the Gymkhana at 5 p.m when Company Drill will be practiced.
In view of the approaching Inspection the Commandant hopes that as many Members as possibly can will attend this parade.
Dress—Drill order, Helmet ornaments to be worn Putties will not be worn.
Cadets will be conveyed in the Special Tram Cars as follows:—St Mary's College. Two double Cars to leave Victoria Gardens at 4-15 p.m. Byculla School—One double Car to leave Victoria Gardens at 4-15 p.m.

By Order,
P. H. ROGERS, Captain,
Adjutant B. V. R

NOTICE.
Copies of the Programme of the Athletic Events, open to Members of the Corps, to be held in connection with the Cycling Club Sports on 18th, 19th and 20th instants, are with the Officers Commanding Companies, and may be seen at Headquarters The Events include Seven Foot Races, open only to Members of the Corps. Entries close at 12 noon to-day Saturday, the 16th instant

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUTENANT-COLONEL LOUIS P. RUSSELL, COMMANDING B. V. A.
Bombay, 16th March.

1. The inter-corps competition for Volunteer Artillery takes place to-day. The Corps will parade at the Corps Club at 4 p.m. sharp and proceed to Colaba North Fort. Dress:—Drill order without arms putties to be worn.
2. Sergt Major Hart will cash unused Camp Allowances tickets up to 15th March inclusive if presented at his office Victoria Terminus.
3. At a meeting of the Carbine Association it was decided (31st ult.) No 1 to fire one shot, No 2 five more shots at succeeding occasions to be reserved in order, can be fired on any date named. Address All winners to bear Names and Corps of Regiments ready to be divided into 2nd and 3rd prizes 2-3 and 1-3. Target to be placed at an unknown range on line drawn at an angle to stop butt but parallel to line of firing position Any position. Time one minute allowed from is shot; firing position about 350 yards from butts To be shot for on Saturday the 30th March
4. It is notified for information that the Wheal Cup will be competed for on 23rd March
5. Members are requested to send in their servants' passes at once" to the Head quarters office

By Order
G. STODDART, Capt. R. A,
Adjutant, B. V. A

NOTICE.
The Cinderella announced for to-day is cancelled.

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M., ON FRIDAY, THE 15TH OF MARCH.

SUMMARY.

There has been a brisk fall of pressure at Ahmedabad, Bhavnagar-Para, Veraval, Indore, Khandwa and Amraoti, and slight changes elsewhere. Readings are highest in the north and lowest in the south. Gradients are slight.

Winds are north-westerly in Gujarat and at Nagpur, Malegaon and Madras, while calms and north-easterly or south-easterly breezes prevail elsewhere. The force has been moderate to light.

The maximum temperature is from 4° to 15° in excess of normal along the coast from Mangalore to Karachi and at Rajkot, Ahmedabad, Surat and Bhavnagar-Para, and the minimum from 5° to 7° in defect at Neemuch, Khandwa, Cawnpore, Jubbulpore and Akola, and 4° to 7° in excess at Trichinopoly, Coimbatore and Cochin. The highest temperature in the shade was 102° at Surat and the lowest 48° at Lahore.

Humidity changes show a considerable rise at Coimbatore, Bombay and Neemuch, and the skies are cloudy in the Madras Presidency and at Calicut.

About a quarter of an inch of rain has fallen at Nagapatam and light showers at Colombo.

Weather continues fine and settled in all districts except in Ceylon and at the southerly stations in the Madras Presidency, where there are indications of local showers.

E. A. KENYON,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

BOMBAY RACES.

NINTH EXTRA MEETING.
HORSES STRUCK OUT.

The Pony Hurdles—Marion
The Dealer's Plate—Toossance
New Pony Seizing Race—Jazidee and Manilla
The Bandora Plate—Bonaparte, Arbid, Grey Fox and British Flag
The Pali Hill Plates—Banas
Welter Handicap—Beaconsfield, Ayrdale, Amendment, Touris
Coin Hop and Victoria
The Cheta Plate—Sir Jamal, Greyleg and Feeroze

	P. M.
1st Race—The Pony Hurdles	3 5
2nd Race—New Pony Selling Race	3 30
3rd Race—The Chota Plate	4 0
4th Race—The Arabian Stakes	4 25
5th Race—The Dealers Plate	4 50
6th Race—The Pali Hill Plate	5 15
7th Race—The Bandora Plate	5 43
8th Race—A Welter Handicap	6 10

By kind permission of Officer Commanding and the officers of the 21st Bombay Infantry their Band will play during the afternoon

A SPECIAL TRAIN LEAVES:—

	Local Time P. M.
Colaba	3 30
Church Gate	2 35
Grant Road	2 46
Arrives at Mahalaxhmi	2 51

HIGH COURT.—MARCH 16.

Before the Hon'ble Mr Justice B. TYABJEE.
After Contested Chambers
For Dismissal

745-00—Smetham B and N—The Deccan Banking and Agency Corporation vs Ramonjee Hormusjee—Bicknell M and M
Suits for hearing and final disposal.
Long Causes.

247-93—Payne G S and M—Jethmal Ramanand and another vs The B S and C I R Co—Crawford B and Co—Part heard.

Before the Hon'ble Mr Justice RUSSELL.
From 11 a m to 2 p m
Suits for hearing and final disposal.
Long Cause.

473-99—Mansukhl D and J—Gordhundas Soondardas vs Bai Ramkuvar and others—Shetham B and N and Bigelow G and W. Part heard.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY.

(Compiled for despatch by the Weekly Mail to Europe.)

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3 CONTENTS—HEADS OF INTELLIGENCE.
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8 The Dog Show.
9 Royal Bombay Yacht Club—Royal Bombay Golf Club—The schools Hockey Tournament—Lawn Tennis—Place Betting—The Billiard Champion—Athletics.
10 Bombay Hunt—Hard "Times" in Calcutta—The Victoria Memorial Fund—Women's Victoria Memorial Fund—The National Memorial—Mr. Pennell's Suspension.
11 The Law of 1900—Municipal Standing Committee—The Prince Nawab Mir Ossman.
12 Reviews—Rival Religious Factions in Bombay.
13 Presidency League Returns—The Transfer of the Tramways.
14 Bombay Legislative Council.
15 An Indian Canard—Election of Deans and Syndics—Murder at Bhendy Bazaar—Lady Northcote at the Portuguese Health Camp.
16 THE LATEST RETURNS: Bombay Natural History Society.
17 LEADING ARTICLES: The Bombay Election Petition—The Liquor Traffic in Bombay.
18 LEADING ARTICLES: The Indigo Industry—The Legislative Council—The British Navy.
19 LEADING ARTICLE: Australia at the Front.
20 The Satara Thug Outrages—Looting the Mahableshwar Mall Tonga—Lady Northcote at the Health Camp—Entertainment to General Barnett—Arrival of H H the Aga Khan.
21 BOMBAY AND PRESIDENCY—The Famine—MILITARY NEWS.
22 Presentation of Medals at Poona—Bombay Command Orders—Bombay Philharmonic Society—Bombay Municipal Corporation.
23 The Recent Attempt to wreck the Mail.
24 Kanara Catholics and the Coronation Oath—Bombay Education Society's Schools—Sorabji Literature, Bibliotheque Dinshaw Petit
25 The Census Calcutta Import Trade Association—The Collision in the Harbour—Naval Manœuvres in Bombay Harbour—A National Stamp Collection.
26 Suit for Alleged Libel Against Government—Shipping Intelligence—OFFICIAL GAZETTES: Government of India Orders—Bombay Government Orders—Bank of Bombay.
27 Commercial Intelligence—Bombay Market Report—Bombay Bank and Stock List.
28 Arrival of the Overland Mails of 22nd February—Passengers per s.s. Sydney—Passengers per s.s. Maria Teresa—The Incoming Mail—Passengers by the Homeward Mail.

DIVINE SERVICE.

FOURTH SUNDAY IN LENT, MARCH 17.

SAINT THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.

7-30 a.m.—Matins.
8 a.m.—Holy Communion—(Choral) Tours in C.
Hymns—6, 322 and 185.
6 p.m.—Evening Prayer and Sermon.
Hymns—152, 19 and 21.
The Collections are for Church expenses.

ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH,
(Church of Scotland.)

11 a.m.—Joint Service—Psalm 98, tune 66.
Hymns—192, 206 and 201.
4-30 p.m.—Sunday School.
5 p.m.—Young Men's Guild.
6 p.m.—Evening Service
Paraphrase 2 tune 122.
Hymns—100 2nd tune 222 2nd tune; 292 3rd tune, Te Deum Jackson.
Collection for Church expenses.

ST. JOHN THE EVANGELIST, COLABA.
(Afghan Memorial Church.)

8 a.m.—Miss. Cantata (Sherbecks).
Hymns—19, 32, and 358.
11 a.m.—Choral Matins and Sermon by the Rev. C. H. W Hatchett, (anniversary of Byculla Tramway Service)
Hymns—212, 112 and 233.
6 p.m.—Choral, Evensong and Sermon.
Hymns—92, 305, 4 and 94.

ST. PETER'S CHURCH, MAZAGON.

6 a.m.—Holy Eucharist.
7 a.m.—Holy Eucharist (Choral) Preacher. Rev. Father Nicholson.
10 a.m.—Children's Service
10-45 a.m.—Matins.
6 p.m.—Evensong (Choral) Preacher, Rev. Father Tovey.
Alms for Church Expenses.

CHURCH OF ST. MARY THE VIRGIN, PAREL.
Madras Time.

Celebrations of the Holy Eucharist.
8 a.m.—Matins and Sermon.
8-30 a.m.—Hymns 257, 312 and 178.
9-30 p.m.—Sunday School.
6-30 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.
Hymns—183, 276, and 92.

UNITED FREE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.
Waudby Road

4-30 p.m.—Sunday School and Bible Classes.
6 p.m.—Evening Service Hymns 144, 277 and 617 Psalm 148
11 a.m.—Joint Service in St. Andrew's Church.

MISSION CHURCH GIRGAUM.

11 a.m.—Morning Prayer, and Sermon by the Rev R Mencille
6 p.m.—Evening Prayer, and Holy Communion and Sermon by Rev. Canon Roberts.

CHRIST CHURCH, BYCULLA.

7-30 a.m.—Matins.
8 a.m.—Holy Communion.
4-30 p.m.—Sunday School Prize Giving.
6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.

BOWEN MEMORIAL METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH,
(Behind the Apollo Hotel).

9-15 a.m.—Sunday School.
11 a.m.—Divine Service.
6 p.m.—Divine Service.
6 p.m.—Also Prayer meeting on Wednesday
All Seats free, and Strangers Cordially Welcomed.

ST. NICHOLAS SEAMEN'S CHURCH,
Opposite the Main Gate of Prince's Dock.

8 a.m.—Matins.
6-30 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.
The north door of the Church open every day till sunset for private prayer.

ALL SAINTS' CHURCH, MALABAR HILL.

7-30 a.m.—Matins.
8 a.m.—Holy Communion.
6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.

INTER-REGIMENTAL POLO TOURNAMENT.

THE final tie in the Inter-Regimental Polo Tournament was played off at Meerut on Thursday afternoon in the presence of a large gathering. The game was not so very interesting as the 15th Hussars were not playing up to their form, and the 20th Hussars secured a very easy victory.

The sides were:—20th Hussars—Messrs. Cawley, and Dunbar, and Captains Barley and Lee (back); the 15th Hussars—Major Courage, Captains Hamboro, and Bald, and Mr. Barrett (back).

The umpires were Colonel Muir and Major Lecky. The scores were as follows:—

First Chukker.—The 20th Hussars, two goals; the 15th Hussars, nil.
Second Chukker.—The 15th Hussars, one goal.
Third Chukker.—The 20th Hussars, one goal.
Fourth Chukker.—The 20th Hussars one goal and one subsidiary.
Fifth Chukker.—The 20th Hussars, two subsidiaries.
Sixth Chukker.—The 20th Hussars, one goal.
Seventh Chukker.—The 20th Hussars, one subsidiary.
Eighth Chukker.—nil.

The 20th Hussars won by five goals and four subsidiaries to one goal and one subsidiary.

REMOUNTS.

ONE lesson of the war we do seem to be beginning to learn, and that is how and where to buy horses. Major Dobbin (how familiar it sounds!), an Australian officer is in charge of the remount depot at Piquetberg Road and the purchasing of mounts appears to be going on in the most satisfactory way possible. Within a radius of 70 miles of that place nearly 4,000 and 3,000 mules have been obtained. It is not surprising that officers are wondering now why this method of buying horses was not adopted before, and why we did not take the hardy, salted cape ponies on which to mount our men, rather, than give them Argentine and Hungarian horses with only a three weeks' life, under South African conditions, before them. But we are only beginning to learn our lesson. If it is true that the 2nd Dragoon Guards and the 7th Hussars have been asked for returns showing the number of men and horses they can provide, that looks as though we were going to send out more English horses. Why? What is the good of 600 English horses, landed hopelessly out of condition, and unfit to be used for a week or so, when you can get, evidently, all the horses you want in Cape Colony, salted and ready to ride at once?

MEN'S DRESS.

GENTLEMEN (and ladies) will find some startling revelations concerning the expenditure of the well-dressed man, in the March number of the "Pall Mall Magazine." They are the result of investigations by a well-known authority on fashionable life —Colonel Newnham-Davis. "Our well-dressed man," he says, "paying ready money, would obtain his outfit of clothes of £255 18s., for we will not count pence. For two years, unless there should be a startling change of fashion, any man possessing this selection of clothes would not require any additions to his wardrobe, but the year afterwards he would require probably two new overcoats, two new London coats, and the remainder of his stock of clothes would have to be replenished in like proportion. However, before his coats begin to show wear he might not be happy unless he had a new single-breasted frock coat and a mourning-coat with all-round skirts, and might feel bound to possess them at once. Such little vagaries interfere with calculations. I have made inquiries both from good West-end tailors and from the men who wear their clothes, and I believe that a man carefully valeted, and starting with an ample stock of clothes, should not have a yearly tailor's bill of more than £50 cash, or 50 guineas credit." In the course of this interesting paper a number of bills are given which are very amusing.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

MARRIAGE.

MEHTA—DUBASH—March 11, at Ableez Baug, by the Right Reverend Samsul Ulma Khan Bahadur Dastoor Hoseng Jamasp, Byramjee R. D. Mehta, I. C. S., to Neza, daughter of Kawasjee Dadabhoy Dubash.

DEATHS.

BILIMORIA—March 15, Rai Goolbai daughter of the late Rustomjee Pestanjee Bilimoria and sister of Jeejeebhoy Rustamjee Bilimoria aged 22 years. Funeral will take place this (Saturday) morning at 8 a.m. opposite Marine Lines station.

MOTIWALA—March 16, Barjorji Cowasji Motiwala, late Senior Translator and Interpreter Hugo Court, Bombay. Funeral takes place to-day (Saturday) at 3 p.m.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

ADOLPHUS—March 5, at Bangalore, the wife of Richard C Adolphus, of a son.

GILLHAM—March 11, at Madras, the wife of Algernon R M Gillham, the Champion Reef Gold Mining Co, of India, Ld, of a son.

DEATH.

CLARKE—March 11, at Allahabad Agnes, the dearly loved wife of Arthur Clarke, High Court, N-W P.

A SOAP THAT
SAVES THE CLOTHES!
"Vinolia Household Soap" in bars is a perfect cleanser, and is specially manufactured for Household and Laundry use. Lathers freely in hot, cold, hard or soft water, and saves the skin, time, labour and money.
14 As. per box.
KEMP AND Co., Ld.,
BOMBAY.

The Bombay Gazette

SATURDAY, MARCH 16, 1901.

KING EDWARD VII.

MR. STEAD is one of those happily constituted mortals who give advice cheerfully with or without being asked for it. He steps in quite jauntily where modest, winged angels fear to tread. Of course the humblest minded editor knows more than the ordinary human being, but the Editor of the "Review of Reviews" knows everything. That is why he lays down in his "Character Sketch" of Edward VII, a list of duties and reforms to be fulfilled and effected by the new monarch. The change that he declares was wrought in the King outwardly and inwardly by the death of the Queen-Empress is put unmistakeably before us, Albert Edward, we are told, seemed to have disappeared. "In his place there stood a new being." That this was not unnatural, Mr. Stead argues, for "the consciousness of his inheritance, the subtle but potent influence of his monarchical succession, compared with which the influence of Apostolical succession upon the Clergy is but a trifle light as air, would suffice to explain the change." There can be no doubt of the enormous responsibility which Edward VII. assumes, but the British Constitution is well-balanced. It stands of itself, or rather its supports are so many and so solid that the Sovereign is not wholly responsible for its not toppling over. That the king will be a cypher no one who has watched him as Prince of Wales for years can believe. It is the habit to think of the Rulers of Great Britain as simply the crown of the edifice, but Mr. Balfour is of opinion that the importance of the Crown is an increasing factor in the Constitution. If Mr. Stead is right there is an enormous field for that energy which the new Sovereign, even at sixty, possesses in no small degree. His tact, his power of pleasing and of applying his knowledge to the exigencies of the moment will have full play. There are seven directions in which it is suggested that His Majesty should distinguish himself and the solutions of these Imperial questions seem to his adviser to be imperatively demanded. Among these India takes first place. As Heir Apparent the Emperor of India travelled in this country no doubt as much for pleasure as profit, but "even a picnic in certain circumstances may leave indelible impressions on the mind." Mr. Stead considers the problems of India are grave, and as they touch so many millions of British subjects, should come first in the mind of the Ruler, who must deal with them on a grander scale than is possible to any "mere member of Parliament." The King can place India in the front page, as editor of his realm:—"The dim myriads of our Indian fellow-subjects have no representative in either House of Parliament. They look to the King, to the Sovereign as Member for India." Whether Edward VII will think it necessary to do as Mr. Stead would advise and have engraved on his Palace walls the criticism Nicholas II. of Russia made when, as a young man, he visited India, we take leave to doubt. Every one, even an Emperor, probably thinks he can do some one else's work better than the man whose share of labour it is, so when the Tsarevitch was our guest in India, he found our rule had two shocking defects:—"The first was the contrast between the expensive character of the administration and the excessive poverty of the mass of the people. The second, which even pained him more deeply, was the inhuman gulf which yawned between the Anglo-Indian administrators and the three hundred millions for whom they attempt to play the part of earthly Providence." These words are the words of Stead, not of Nicholas. "The Emperor of Hindustan is advised that he "could have no greater function than that of bridge-builder between the individuals who govern and the millions who obey."

Next in order and importance comes South Africa, though we are told that compared to India its pacification is but a bagatelle. A million Dutchmen are a trifle, doubtless, compared to the famine stricken millions of India, but as they at the present moment make even greater demands on Imperial resources the question of how to institute a lasting peace in South Africa is a burning question that could be answered by the King. Mr. Stead gives a sketch of a proclamation by which the King, through the Burghers and a Federal Council could combine to produce a happier Federal unity than can be attained by the "mere assurances of a minister who is here to-day and gone to-morrow." That Mr. Chamberlain stands in the way of a good understanding, we are assured, the Burghers of the Transvaal and Orange Free State have been harsh enough to state that they would not trust him if "he swore to red em his pledges on a whole sackful of Bibles." Having suggested a way out of the Transvaal difficulty, the next thing to set before the King is the unification of the English-speaking race. Here again the Sovereign can do more than any body of statesmen to foster the sentiment that all inhabitants of Greater Britain, of the New Englands beyond the Seas are children of one nation. Friendly feelings must be cultivated, honours and emoluments must flow impartially to every Colony and Dependency, the democratic colonists must be welcomed to Court, though they bear no title and hold no office. The King early made the acquaintance of Canadians and Americans and counted and still counts many among his friends and he has expressed his wish that every one born in Canada or Australasia should feel as English as if he be were a native of Kent or Sussex. But all this wide and noble Imperialism must not shut out the heart of the kingdom,—great throbbing London—from the affections of her King. The toiling millions must be ever under his eyes, he must think of their housing and of what provision can be made for the veterans of industry. As Prince he saw for himself the sufferings of the poor, he went slumming more than once, and spoke ardently and convincingly on the necessity of a new departure in the housing of the poor. Old Age Pensions will have to be considered, in spite of the financial embarrassments of the country, and if the King use his influence in inducing ministers to redeem their pledges, much might be done to ameliorate the lot of the poor and helpless. For the young, who are as constantly with us as the poor, education has to be provided in ever increasing volume and efficiency. Society, Mr. Stead urges, is profoundly indifferent to education. In Victoria's reign Britain stood first among the nations; now seeing the fierce and intelligent competition of other countries, it will take, her most strenuous efforts to maintain her position in the industrial world. We are sometimes told that the people can be aroused to gain victories in the field of industry as easily as in the field of valour. But Mr. Stead shakes his hoary head. The school master never was and never will be as popular as the soldier. Shedding of blood, particularly that of an enemy, is far more fascinating than using the ink bottle. But the King, if he liked, could make education even fashionable; he could make John Bull pull himself together and set to work to hold his own.

Ireland must not be left quite on one side. The new Sovereign is told he could do much worse than enter into occasional residence there, in Killarney or some other spot, which would show the loyal Irish that they are not orphaned of the Empire. Then, as for the other European nations, not only is the King the brother by courtesy of foreign Sovereigns, he is their blood relation. The Queen was the grandmother of more than half the European rulers. Germany and Russia are united by close ties to England. The Prince was as popular in Paris as in his own land. And he must draw nearer to both France and Russia, having already cemented his friendship with Germany by the bier of his dead Mother. To add to these seven responsibilities, that of reorganising the broken army, of creating a new military machine, will indeed tax the energy and the ambition of Edward VII. But what Mr. Stead's brain can adumbrate as the manifest duty of a Sovereign need not exceed the bounds of possible fruition. The Empire is in good working condition and has been carried on so long on broad lines, that the greatest happiness of the greatest number will probably continue to be the aim of its administration. If the King for the past years of his life has had large leisure for killing time in many ways that suited a debonnair prince better than a responsible Monarch, it cannot be made altogether a reproach. The heir to a Constitutional kingdom must not touch it until his turn comes. Mr. Stead tells us how as a young man he threw himself with characteristic energy into the business of amusement, though mingled with it were public functions wearying and exacting as any work that falls to the lot of busy man. If the Prince amused himself well, it is all the more likely that the King will work with a will.

VITAL STATISTICS.

FROM an article in the current number of "MacMillan's Magazine" on the meaning and value of vital statistics the interesting fact is gleaned that in the United Kingdom after the age of thirty-five men die much more rapidly than women. The humorist might find an explanation of that in the fact that most men and women of the age of thirty-five and upwards are married. On the other hand vital statistics have been held to prove that bachelors are less long-lived than men who bravely battle with the worries of matrimonial life. Man, says the poet, was made to mourn, but whether married or single he has the more satisfactory chance of an early death to escape his worries than the half of creation which is the cause of more than half his woe. The ages of five, ten and fifteen are the only ones at which the death-rates of males and females in the United Kingdom practically coincide. After the age of thirty-five, says the prosaic statistician, the death-rate of males grows more rapidly than that of females. Since 1895 the birth-rate in Great Britain and Ireland has declined exactly one per thousand. That is not a statement to inspire alarm, especially when it is noted that England and Wales alone add about one thousand inhabitants every day to the world's population. How is that increase distributed? London, which has a natural increase of 150 persons each day, also receives daily about fifty from other places; a group of nineteen large towns, which have a natural increase of 135, receives every day twenty-one immigrants from the country; fifty-six smaller towns, with a natural increase of 140, have a daily immigration of sixty; and the rest of the country, including the small towns, sends at the rate of 120 per day to London and to the large towns and of forty-six per day to countries beyond the sea. While emigration goes on increasing enormously, it does not keep pace with the natural increase of the population, for, whereas the daily excess of births over deaths was fifty years ago only five hundred, it now amounts to one thousand. The great fact to which this rise points is the improvement in sanitation that has taken place in the last half century. At the present rate of increase, says the vital statistician, England and Wales alone are adding more than three and a half millions per decade to the population of the United Kingdom. In India the great checks on population are famine and pestilence and how extensively they work the recent census has shown. But in view of the surprising results of that enumeration which has shown a greater decline in parts of this Presidency than was anticipated, it is interesting to note the reviewer's statement that, in order to obtain the full value of vital statistics, a census is perhaps necessary every five, instead of ten, years.

POTTERY DECORATION.

AN instructive paper dealing with the recent advances in pottery decoration was read before the Society of Arts by Mr. W. Burton, who pointed out what is often apparently forgotten, that side by side with the progress in the mechanical aspects of pottery work the artistic side has also developed. The display of modern pottery at the Paris Exhibition was a change in style and methods from previous exhibitions that amounted almost to a revolution. The secret of the old processes, which is commonly supposed to have died with the potters who possessed them, has been rediscovered and extended, and these developments were chiefly seen in the varied applications of the metallic lustres. This progress Mr. Burton noticed in the wares sent from every country except England, and even the conservative and historic establishments, such as Sevres, Dresden, Berlin and Rostrand, were as eager as the youngest and newest to show that they were in the

TELEGRAMS.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

THE MANCHURIAN AGREEMENT.

LONDON, MARCH 15.

The question of the Manchurian agreement between Russia and China continues to engage the different Chancelleries.

The United States even without the official confirmation of the conditions opposes it, because a secret and independent arrangement with one Power is calculated to lead to partition.

Mr. Rockhill, the Acting American Minister, at Peking, has therefore been instructed to control to the utmost the demands for reparation, lest excessive demands on China should jeopardise the resistance to the Manchurian agreement.

THE PLAGUE AT THE CAPE.

The proportion of European plague cases at Capetown is daily increasing.

The City will probably be declared out of bounds for the troops.

The epidemic has spread to Malmesbury and Tranborne.

THE ABYSSINIAN FRONTIER.

The Consul General at Addis-Ababa is still negotiating regarding the Abyssinian frontier.

The joint operations against the Mad Mullah were arranged at King Menelik's request.

TROUBLE IMMINENT AT TIENTSIN.

LONDON MARCH. 15

The British and the Russians at Tientsin are disputing over the limits of railway property in the Russian concession.

The guards of each nation are in close proximity to each other and the British have been strongly reinforced.

Trouble is considered to be imminent unless the Russians retire.

MEMORANDUM OF LORD WOLSELEY.

Lord Wolseley, in a memorandum to Lord Salisbury, in November last, declared that the Commander-in-Chief was the fifth wheel in the coach and commended his abolition or restoration of his command over the army.

LORD LANSDOWNE TO MR. BRODRICK.

In minutes from Lord Lansdowne to Mr. Brodrick the former said, he thought Lord Wolseley had failed to appreciate the extent of his powers.

THE MAILS.

LONDON, MAR. 14.

The Bombay Mails of the 2nd instant arrived at Brindisi yesterday.

MILITARY NEWS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 15.

We understand that half a lakh of rupees has been set marked for the commencement of the New Small Arms Factory in the ensuing year. Provision is also being made for the armament of eighteen batteries of Mountain Artillery, the guns, if possible, to be supplied within the next twelve months.

The total estimated expenditure on the China Expedition up to 31st inst. is £2,454,000. The recurring monthly expenditure thereafter may be roughly put at £47,000.

Jhansi and Nowgoog are stations at which the two Howitzer Batteries sanctioned for India are likely to be stationed. One battery is expected to be ready for shipment this month from home. Lieutenant Molony, 1st West Kents, becomes Military Censor of telegrams at Aden, vice Church promoted.

Steps are being taken with reference to the appointment of an Inspector-General of Volunteers in India, with an officer on his staff for each of the four commands.

Provision has been made in next year's military estimates for providing accommodation for the three new howitzer batteries that are to be sent to India, and also for schools in which mounted infantry can be trainned.

Two "bhisties" and two sweepers of the 19th Punjab Infantry have been granted an increase of pay for exceptional services rendered by them during the outbreak of cholera in that regiment at Kohat last summer.

Nine thousand five hundred helmets were despatched from India to Cape Town on the 23rd February.

The question of a new scale of rations for the horses of the British Mounted Corps in the Madras Command is under consideration of the military authorities.

Officers of all ranks of the China Force recommended for sick leave for long periods are to be given a free passage to England, and for short periods to span and back.

Musketry Schools will be held on the following dates :—1st Classes, Changla Gali, Pachmathi and Deolali, May 1st, 15th, and June 30th ; Bellary, June 1st to July 31st. 2nd Classes :—Changla Gali and Pachmarhi, August 23rd to October 22nd ; Deolali, July 16th to September 15th ; Bellary, September 1st to October 31st.

Major Bartlett, R. A. M. C., in medical charge of the 2nd Battalion Royal Scots, Dagshai, assumes charge of the Station Hospital, Murree.

Lieutenant T. W. Atkinson, 3rd Punjab Cavalry, assumes the surname of "Shingsby" in lieu of "Atkinson."

Government has decided that the appointment of paid Commandant of the Calcutta Volunteer Rifles shall be restricted as far a possible to officers of the Indian army, the tenure of appointment being limited to five years.

The Rangoon Naval Volunteers and Naval Divisions of the Calcutta Port Defence Volunteers are to draw the increased rates of capitation (Rs. 30 for efficients and Rs. 40 for extra efficients) laid down for the Volunteer Artillery Corps.

GAZETTE OF INDIA NOTIFICATIONS.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. Macpherson, Secretary to the Government of India, has twelve months' furlough from 1st April, Mr. Carnduff officiating and Mr. Greeven acting or Mr. Carnduff.

Revenue and Agriculture Department :—Colonel, Hobday, Deputy Surveyor General, has six months' special leave, Major Longe officiating and Major Hodgson acting for Major Longe.

Finance Department :—Mr. Meyor, Deputy Secretary, Government of India, reverts to the home department with effect from the 6th April.

Mr. Kisch Acts as Director of the General Post Office, vice Mr. Fanshawe who has been granted three months' leave. Mr. Owens officiates for Mr. Kisch in Bengal, Mr. P. J. Gorman acting for Mr. Owens.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Brigadier General Plowden acts in first class district, Madras Command, vice Macdonald on field service.

Indian Staff Corps.—Major A. G. Barn becomes Lieutenant Colonel.

Bombay Volunteer Artillery.—Messrs Durnford and Bagshaw are gazetted second Lieutenants.

The Volunteer Officers' Decoration is bestowed on Captain J. Leask, Bombay Volunteer Rifles.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

Mr. W. E. Jardine, 1st Assistant to the Resident of Hyderabad has eighteen months' leave from the 23rd instant, Captain W. Haig officiating.

Major Garrett from leave officiates as Sessions Judge of the Berars.

Lieut.-Colonel Temple, the Governor General's agent at Khorassan has six months' leave, Major Chesnevix Trench officiating.

Captain Pinny, Settlement Officer, Marwar, has four months' leave.

Lieutenant Ogrady Officiates as Adjutant of the 1st Khurram Militia.

The appointment of Mr. E. T. Rogers, as United States Consular agent at Karrachi, is recognised.

TURKEY AND THE IMPORT OF HIDES.

Turkey notifies permission to import hides, except from countries already affected, by cattle plague.

The P. and O. Company's Parramatta is expected to arrive in Bombay from China at 4 p. m. on Monday next.

The P. and O. Company's Tientsin, (extra) left Hongkong on the 14th instant and is expected to arrive in Bombay on Sunday 24th March.

LADY CURZON VICTORIA SCHOLARSHIP FUND.

CALCUTTA, MAR. 15.

Lady Curzon's Victoria Scholarship Fund now amounts to over two and a half lakhs. Amongst recent subscriptions are ten thousand rupees from the Begum of Bhopal and five hundred from Lady Northcote.

THE QUEEN VICTORIA MEMORIAL FUND.

The Queen Victoria Memorial Fund has reached Rs. 2,288,587.

THE OILSEED CROP.

The second official memorandum on the oilseed crop shows prospects of fair harvest in the Punjab, North West Provinces, Oudh and Bengal and very poor prospects elsewhere.

PRECAUTIONARY MEASURES TO AVERT FAMINE.

A resolution in the Revenue and Agricultural Department is published, ordering a preliminary investigation in every province in India on the subject of irrigation and other works practicable to be carried out by famine labour, to protect the country against famine, special attention being devoted to minor canals and storage reservoirs. A report is to be submitted in each case by October next. An officer with the rank, temporary or permanent, of Superintending Engineer, with possibly one or more Engineers of lower standing is to assist, and suitable establishments are to be placed on special duty at once in each province to examine the localities where promising Protective Irrigation Works have been proposed and to collect and report all the available information regarding them.

The local governments are empowered to make arrangements for the necessary staffs and for acting appointments to replace them, reporting the probable expenditure, but acting immediately. The cost is to be ultimately charged to the Famine works. The central idea of investigation is to plan out the works of utility on which famine labour may be employed when the pinch arrives.

CENSUS FIGURES

A resolution on the Census issued to-day, shows the population of the whole of India, including Native States has risen from 287 millions in 1891 to 294 millions in 1901. The actual rate of increase is 1·49 per cent. against 11·2 per cent. in the previous decade. The population of British territory has increased by nearly ten millions, while that of Native territory has decreased by nearly three millions, but the Government of India consider it premature to conjecture how far the decline in particular tracts is due to enhanced mortality, impaired fertility or to imigration. Rajputana records a decrease of two millions, Central India 1 3-4 millions decrease, Bombay States one million decrease, Hyderabad, Baroda and Central Provinces States also recording decreases, while the remaining Native States have increased. In British Territory, Bombay records 627,000 increase, Sindh 341,000 increase, Central Provinces decrease of nearly one million, Berars 144,000 decrease, Ajmere and Merwara 61,000 decrease.

All the rest of British Indian provinces return increases : Bengal by three millions, Burma by one and a-half millions, Madras by two and a-half millions, Punjab by one and a-half millions, North-West Provinces and Oudh by three-quarter million.

BOMBAY COMMAND ORDERS.

POONA, MAR. 15.

With the approval of the Commander-in-Chief in India, the Lieutenant General Commanding the Forces is pleased to make the following appointment :—

13th Bombay Infantry—Major Hogge, 2nd in Command, 12th Bombay Infantry, to be Commandant vice Lieut. Col. Nuthall, retired, dated 11th March 1901.

The Lieut. General Commanding the Forces is pleased to make the following appointments :—

7th Bombay Pioneers—Captain Hay, Double Company Officer, to be 4th Double Company Commander, vice Captain Fisher, seconded whilst employed on transport enumeration duty, and to remain seconded whilst employed in the Burma Military Police.

Lieutenant Owens, Double Company Officer, to be 4th Double Commander, vice Captain Hay and to remain seconded whilst employed in the Burma Military Police.

Lieutenant Heale, Double Company Officer to be 4th Double Company Commander, vice Lieutenant Owens.

4th Bombay Cavalry.—Lieutenant Lucas, officiating Squadron Officer vice Captain Lockhart Mure, appointed Squadron Commander, dated 10th February 1901.

19th Bombay Infantry—Lieutenant Adamson, Quarter-master and officiating Adjutant, to be Adjutant vice Lieut Pocock, vacated, 14th December 1900.

Commissariat Transport Department.—The undermentioned officer is confirmed in his present appointment from this date specified :—

Lieutenant Pocock, 2nd Central India Horse, Deputy Assistant Commissary General, 2nd class, on probation, with effect from 16th December 1899.

The Lieutenant-General Commanding the Forces is pleased to extend the tenure of the appointment of Captain Bethune as Recruiting Staff Officer for the Marathas and Presidency Mahomedans to 23rd March 1904.

Under instructions received from the War Office it is notified that Captain Palmer, attached to the 41st Battery, R. F. A., is to be sent home as soon as possible.

2nd Lieutenant Ellis, No. 21 Company, Eastern Division, R. G. A., has been appointed to No. 7 Mountain Battery, R. G. A.

Under instructions from Army Head Quarters, India, Lieutenant Bell, 2nd Battalion Suffolk Regiment, is directed to join the Central Africa Regiment to which he has been appointed.

Under instructions from Army Head Quarters, India, Captain Feldon, Oxfordshire Light Infantry, is directed to proceed to South Africa and join the 1st Battalion to which he has been posted on promotion, travelling at the public expense.

The undermentioned are reported to have passed the required examination in the following languages :—

Urdu—Lower Standard, Lieutenant Gledstanes, Royal Scots, 2nd Lieutenant Whitehead, Royal West Kent Regiment, and Lieutenant Keys, Indian Medical Service.

Persian—Higher Standard—School-Master-Cornfield, Shropshire Light Infantry.

Persian—Lower Standard—Private Moferdy, Royal Scots.

Marathi—Obligatory Test—Captain MacGeorge, 14th Bombay Infantry.

The undermentioned Warrant Officers are granted leave to proceed out of India on medical certificate :—

Conductor Jackson, Ordnance Department, for 9 months.

Sub-Conductor Beaufort, Military Works Services for one year.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence :—

Staff Corps—Captain Baugh, Double Company Commander, 3rd Bombay Light Infantry, one year, on private affairs out of India.

Royal West Kent Regiment—Major A. T. Morse, 6 months on private affairs out of India, extension.

Royal Highlanders—1st Battalion, 2nd Lieutenant Stewart, from 1st February to 7th April on medical certificate out of India.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

SUEZ, MARCH 14.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Macfadyen arrived here from Colombo, Madras, and Calcutta, this morning.

The S. S. Yarrowdale, from Bombay, arrived at Singapore, on the 15th instant.

The Austrian Lloyd's s.s. "Cleopatra," from Trieste, left Aden on the afternoon of the 14th instant, and is expected at Bombay on the morning of the 20th instant.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, MARCH 14.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed firm.

Surats quiet.

Good Bhownuggar 4.

The Manchester market has been dull.

2 3-4 per cent. Consols	96 3-4
2½ per cents, Reduced	102 1-2
3 1-2 per cent. Sterling Loan	108
3 1-2 per cent. Rupee Papers	63 7-16
Bar Silver	23 3-16

The Bank of England Returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results : Total Bullion £33,440,000. Increase £100,000 ; Public Deposits £12,300,000 ; unchanged Other Deposits £39,100,000. Decrease, £1,600,000 ; Other Securities £30,900,000. Decrease £1,800,000 ; Notes and Gold £25,700,000. Increase £300,000. The Bank's Reserve is 51 per cent. of the liabilities.

Silver to Bombay £30,000 ; Silver to Calcutta £30,000.

CONSEQUENT on the retirement of Sir K. Shashadri Iyer, Dewan of Mysore, and Mr Thumboo Chetty, Senior Councillor, Mr Krishna Murti becomes Dewan, Mr Mahadeva Row, Senior Councillor, and Mr. Sreenivassa Iengar and Rao Bahadur Madiah, Councillors. These arrangements are sub pro tem., and will be revised at the expiration of the Maharajah's minority.

WOMEN'S INTERESTS.

TWO WEDDINGS.

THE COMING SEASON.

(FROM OUR LADY CORRESPONDENT).

LONDON. FEB. 22.

Miss Shelah West, who became the bride of the Duke of Westminster at St. Paul's, Knightsbridge, wore a wedding-gown of great beauty. It is copied from a Josephine gown in a well-known picture, and is composed of cream-coloured fine silk muslin, embroidered in a beautiful design of roses and foliage, arranged in Empire wreaths. Through the transparent folds can be seen the slender figure, closely robed in snowy satin, with a silver sash swathed round the waist. Across the top is a band of very rich openwork pearl and silver embroidery, into which the fine folds of the silk muslin are gathered. Epaulettes rise slightly from the shoulders. The train is in a very soft shade of creamy white. The material is panne, and it is embroidered in a similar design to that on the muslin, the roses and leaves being worked in raised panne and chiffon, with a very rich embroidery of pearls and silver bordering the whole length of the Court train. It is gathered into a band of silver cord and pearl similar to that on the dress, and has the appearance of being slung on with cords. The bridal veil is the one in which Princess Henry of Pless and some other members of the family wore married. The bridesmaids wore soft white chiffon Empire dresses over tightly-fitting satin dresses. Long lines of the most delicate silver and pearl embroidery trim the fronts from the shoulders to the feet. The Empire sashes are in white panne, embroidered in silver and pearls in a design of true lover's knots, with shamrocks intertwined. The yokes of creamy lace are transparent and cut square. The satin sleeves are long, and are finished at the wrists with a little of the embroidery.

When the bride has some four hundred relatives and both bride and bridegroom possess almost countless friends, it would not be easy to find a church large enough to hold all who would desire to witness their marriage. And the Guard's Chapel, Wellington Barracks, though one of the most interesting places of worship in London, is by no means large. The interior is of great beauty, being very rich in carriage and mosaics that over the chancel arch having been the gift of Queen Victoria, and being inscribed, "To the glory of God, and the memory of the Guards who have died for their country." Here the marriage was celebrated yesterday afternoon of Major General Pole-Carew (pronounced Poll-Carey), of Antony House, Cornwall, who commanded the Brigade of Guards in the South African War, and Lady Beatrice Butler, the elder daughter of the Marquis and Marchioness of Ormonde. The bride is very tall and graceful, and has brown hair, a lovely complexion, and large grey Irish eyes.

The bride's dress was composed of very fine old Brussels lace, made with a train and completely covering the white satin underdress. Folds of the lovely lace trimmed the bodice and formed a transparent collar. A long lace sash was tied in a triple bow at the waist, the long ends being fringed with orange blossoms. A trail of orange blossom was fastened on the bodice. The bridesmaids were all in white, the only touch of colour being a large pink rose in the front of their white felt hats, becomingly draped with snowy tulle. The dresses were in soft ivory-tinted Oriental satin tucked in long lines from waist to hem, and with wavy insertions of Calais lace introduced. Frills of satin and ribbons bordered the skirts. Lace yokes and undersleeves further added to the pretty composition. They wore white silk muslin boas edged with lace and mink. They carried large bouquets of pink roses, the gift of the bridegroom who also gave to each a green enamel brooch set round with pearls, and enclosing a double heart in diamonds.

The Bishop of Ossory gave an address to the newly-married pair, in which he referred to the bridegroom's career as a distinguished soldier, and to the present happy occasion when, after having encountered many dangers, he stood surrounded by his friends and comrades, taking the vow to cherish and guard his bride as a flower entrusted to his tender care, shielding and guarding her from all ills. The bride's going-away dress was sapphire-blue cloth, the skirt arranged in wide box-pleats, the upper part of which was laced with velvet ribbon. The bride wore a boa, and carried a muff of dark Russian sable. Crowning this becoming costume was a large hat of the blue straw, the brim of which was disposed in undulating curves. The crown consisted of a very large cornflower. An incident occurred at General Pole-Carew's wedding which for a moment made an alarming impression. As Lady Beatrice came down the aisle on the arm of her newly-made husband, a shabbily-dressed woman stepped forward and threw something in her face The bride started back, but in a moment recovered herself and smiled, finding that it was only a handful of paper confetti.

A Society Butterfly tells me that in the new season there will be neither Court concerts nor balls, and it is at present unlikely that there will be any Levees or Drawing Rooms. Even a Foreign Office party is an improbable event, and it seems certain that no crowned heads or foreign celebrities will pay visits here during the coming summer. The King is noted for his kindly consideration for the interests of trade and the prosperity of the country at large, so that he may possibly arrange some receptions at Buckingham Palace as a courtly compromise for the absence of Levees and Drawing Rooms. These may take the form of what were once styled "Courts"—functions favoured by the late Queen in the earlier days of her widowhood. No one attended a Court without a special invitation from the Lord Chamberlain, and the "invites" were limited to Ambassadors and other "chefs de mission," Cabinet Ministers, distinguished officers of the Army and Navy, foreigners of distinction, and members of what Disraeli termed "the high nobility," with, of course, the wives and unmarried daughters of their respective families. There is reason to belive that receptions of this kind may take place after Easter. But no presentations will be permitted. Dinners will very likely be given by the King and Queen at Marlborough House and Buckingham Palace during the coming summer. At each and all of these Royal receptions and entertainments, ladies will wear the deepest Court mourning, in accordance with orders issued by the Earl Marshal.

Race meetings will be held as usual, but a half-mourning Derby and Ascot will hardly prove cheerful institutions. The Royal box at Ascot will be closed, as a matter of course. The opera and theatres are likely to benefit by the absence of other gaieties, but members of the Royal Family and those connected with the Court will not attend them during the coming season.

As regards private entertaining, the prospects are by no means hopeful. The "great" houses, such as Stafford House, Grosvenor House, Devonshire House, and the rest, are not likely to give brilliant balls and concerts, with the shadow of national mourning over the land. And lesser hostesses invariably follow the lead of these guiding stars of Society. Dances will be few and far between, and even the "nouveaux riches" will, in many cases, avail themselves of this excuse as a reason for not opening their houses. As a pretty American aptly remarked, "It will be a sulky summer." The London season of 1901 may be said to have died before it was born. But all must dine, and doubtless there will soon be tidings of quiet dinners, bridge parties, luncheons at restaurants, and of a return to the skating rinks. If a woman in smart society attends a wedding, she will of course, modify her mourning for that special occasion. At the important wedding many of the guests were gowned in grey, pale mauve and black and white. Superstition survives even in the twentieth century. The announcement from the Lord Chamberlain, that ladies who had attended Queen Victoria's Court need not be presented afresh to King Edward, has considerably allayed the anxiety and puzzlement felt as to the Drawing Room arrangement for the coming season. The only social duty of the moment is to write one's name in the King's new visiting book, kept for the purpose at the porter's lodge at Marlborough House.

The higher education of women in colleges and universities is very fully treated in the Exhibit now at Whitworth-street. Not only are there pictures and records from separate colleges, co-educational and other, but there is also a valuable section (case 72) organised by a characteristic American society, the "Association of Collegiate Alumnæ," which was founded in 1882 for practical educational work. The statistical tables, displayed for the most part by graphic methods and therefore intelligible at a glance, show the extraordinary increases in the number of students during the last generation, and the greater proportional increase in co-educational colleges. Endowments for women in America have also increased enormously. There are in the United States four separate colleges for women, which stand out above all the others—Vassar, Wellesley Smith, and Bryn Mawr. All are well represented in the Exhibit, and by some little study of the photographs in section E it is easy to get a very fair idea of what life and work are in these colleges. All have been founded by private benevolence, and all possess land, buildings, and endowments on a scale resembling those of Trinity or Christ Church rather than of Girton or Newnham. Vassar is the oldest, founded in 1865 in a delightful country district in the Hudson Valley, an easy train journey from New York. Its splendour and stateliness, its wealth and beauty fitly correspond with its nearness to the greatest and richest city in the New World. The buildings, which accommodate 660 students, some in large residential halls, some in smaller cottages are scattered over an extensive park like that of some old English estate; the students have exceptional opportunities for outdoor exercise and enjoyment, and the visitor thus carries away an impression of the freedom, health, and delight of social life at Vassar.

Wellesly, in New England, not far from Boston, has an austere charm of its own, with its halls and buildings in the clearings of a virgin forest, near the shores of Lake Waban, where the girls boat regularly, as may be seen in the pictures of case 64. It now has about 700 students, and resembles in style and numbers Smith, another New England college, in a lovely woodland region at Northampton, Massachusetts. Case 78 is devoted to illustrations, &c., of Wellesley. The graduates of these two New England colleges supply a large proportion of the best secondary teachers in the Eastern States. Bryn Mawr, the youngest of the four, has its own character; advanced scholarship, a high standard both of entrance and degree work, and the special development of post-graduate work are its differentia. As regards the last point, it has been the pioneer of women's colleges, and has set an example which Newnham, Girton, and Somerville are endeavouring to follow, so far as their scanty means will permit. The Bryn Mawr exhibit, case No. 80, at the extreme right of the hall, gives elaborate details and copies of the official publications of the members of the faculty and of students ; these afford clear proof of the distinguished success which this young college has already achieved. Since its opening in 1885 it has appointed 96 resident Fellows, nine of whom have been English college women, four from each of the Cambridge colleges. At one time indeed, it was the only place where such students could do advanced work after their Cambridge course. Of these 96 Fellows, 18 are now engaged in post-graduate study, 30 in college teaching, and 26 in school teaching. The Bryn Mawr pictures show the characteristic American college system of buildings—no quadrangle, but detached halls in and around the "campus," as the park or grounds is called. The 300 students live in several separate houses, smaller dwellings being considered more restful for the girls. Here too games and physical training have been provided for, though in this respect it is the English colleges that have set the example.

Ranged round the walls of the hall of the Royal Society of Painters in Water-colours are hanging a number of the drawings of John Ruskin. There is no room for the critic there—the works themselves are the work of a critic—of one of those rare men who was critic of himself as well as of his work. The spirit of criticism dies before the work of a master hand that is scribbled notes on even its grandest achievements can confess its weary sense of unreached ideal and unrealised aim in such words as the "Left off beaten and tired," which it almost blinds one to read on a "Sketch from Venice"; or the humble "Meant to be a good drawing, but abandoned," that finishes the masterly "Entrance to the North Transept of Rouen Cathedral," and the many similar notes on many another.

Not two minutes' walk away is the Exhibition of Women Artists, an exhibition teeming with indications of the advanced of thought and capacity among women. No longer is the "geranium in a pot" the height of a woman's art efforts, though it will probably ever be that women are more successful flower artists than men, for the two reasons that they paint cleaner, and they paint with more tenderness. This was well maintained by Nellie Abbott in a splendid panel of violets, and by Penelope Grover, Beatrice Bootuby, Charlotte James, and several more.

Cats were evidently the special delight of Miss Fanny Moody, while Miss Fairman is exhibiting many of her "dog triumphs," among them being "Fern," the pet dog she painted for the late Queen and others painted for Queen Alexandra. The subject pictures are many of them great successes though many of them are almost depressing in their greatness. "To Thee all angels cry aloud" is a great work, but it must be admitted that the angels look excessively unhappy, and it occurs to the spectator that this may be accounted for by their being condemned to the wearing of the most uncomfortable-looking garments.

CYCLING AT HOME.

LONDON, FEB. 22.

The cycle clubmen in Yorkshire seem to be rather anxious to revive old-time customs. Recently a Yorkshire club elected amongst other officers a bagler, and now the Batley club has decided to impose fines upon those members who on the occasion of club runs ride in front of the Captain. Of course by rights the Captain should lead the club on a run, but the rule is more honoured in the breach than in the observance, and after all it is rather difficult to find any really strong reason why a Captain should ride in front of his men. Rather should the Captain be amongst his men, and if necessary dismounting along stragglers, or giving some help to the weaker members. There are many ways in which the Captain of a cycling club can do better work than by riding at the head of fellow members.

Scarboro is the latest town which is promised a new motor omnibus service. Already a large number of provincial towns are supplied in this respect, and all over the country the motor, from a business point of view especially, is gaining ground. By the results obtained from the initial workings, it is clear that some of the new motor systems will for some little time at any rate be run at a loss, but there appears to be no reason whatever why at a later date they should not be money making concerns. There is always a certain amount of prejudice to be overcome, but when people see that the motor omnibus conveys them just as cheaply as did the old horse drawn vehicle, and in a more satisfactory and comfortable manner, it is difficult to see why they should not give their support to the new mode. In some towns where the first prejudice and general disadvantages under which any new system runs, have been overcome, the motor bus service is apparently a paying concern. Scarboro is one of the most fashionable of the English seaside resorts, and there should be a good amount of business for the enterprising firm which has decided to run the service in question.

London cyclists at any rate, to say nothing of those living in the country, have just recently had a spell of roads in about as bad condition as it is possible to imagine. Frost has alternated with thaw in a wonderfully regular manner, and the state in which the roads quickly get as soon as the thaw sets in is perhaps better imagined than described. At any rate it is sufficient to say that the whole of the crust of the road breaks up and peels, leaving the hard bumpy surface underneath. Under such circumstances it is quite a common occurrance for cyclists to have to dismount and poke away the mud which has collected in the front and back forks, and which, so long as it is there, acts as a break. Despite these disadvantages it is satisfactory to see the number of cyclists out upon the roads. The bad weather does not seem to daunt them now as it used to do days gone by, and so long as it is fine overhead the condition of the roads seem to have little effect upon those who are keen on wheeling exercise, and of these there is a good number.

The genial cyclist who appreciates more than anyone else perfect roads with even and firm surfaces, is not backward in giving some fitting acknowledgement to the road-mending community who are seen on the roadside during the summer months breaking up the large stones for repairing the roads when Autumn arrives, and in many parts of the country wheelmen subscribe to the local fund to provide a good substantial banquet to road-menders in their district. Last Saturday a matter of thirty members of the Ripley Road sat down to an invising supper at the New Inn, Ham Common. This was the first of a series of four suppers that are annually provided for the men employed on this popular stretch of highway. After the supper many prominent cyclists who had ridden down 20 odd as waiters and assist generally in the evening's programme provided a pleasant evening with sing-song. All the men were provided with tobacco and the usual half pound packets of tea were given to the men at the close of the evening as a peace-offering for their wives.

The most dexterous and skilful cycle track rider who has ever made his bow to the public is undoubtedly Mr. Snyder now performing at the Royal Pavilion, Piccadilly Circus. His riding feats hold the audiences spell-bound, so marvellous are his manoeuvres while awheel. Passing through the frame when the machine is circling the stage at full speed ; when the machine is travelling backward, and then quickly riding the machine backward, and then suddenly rearing on the hind wheel, and turning several times round and round as on a pivot, are only preliminary to the evening's performance. But only preliminary is his great feat that fills his spectators with awe and admiration at the perseverance he must have evinced to be so perfect. He first jumps his machine step by step-both wheels together—up a flight of ten stairs, and in the same manner proceeds to cross the platform placed at the top until reaching the edge then he jumps his machine off sideways to the saddle on to a mattress placed eight feet below. From there he rides his machine on to the stage then on to another table where, pausing for a few seconds on one end, he turns a complete forward somersault and rides his machine off as the other.

A mystery surrounds the death of a Croydon cyclist who was found lying dead on a roadway which runs across the Mitcham Common, a quiet forsaken district with all the characteristics of a resort where foul play might be indulged in. The rider had left Croydon on the fatal evening with the view of riding across to Mitcham to spend the evening with a friend, a doctor, but such was not to be, as he was found in the middle of the common lying lifeless in a pool of blood. The police were communicated with and their divisional surgeon sent for, who found on his arrival that the victim was the very person he had been expecting to spend the evening with. A verdict of accidental death was returned at the inquest. It being surmised that the unfortunate cyclist was thrown with great force on his temple owing to his back wheel having become buckled through veering in one of the many deep frozen cart ruts that were about. This may be so, but it comes within our knowledge to know that cyclist have been held upon this stretch of road even in broad daylight so what might take place after dark is not difficult to conceive.

It was only recently that we referred in this column to the behaviour of certain church goers towards those cyclists who attend service in cycling costumes ; their abhorrence of such degradation to the holy edifice and their deliberated manner of showing it. A churchwarden of Merton has been too zealous in his respect, and has brought trouble upon his own head. It appears that a cyclist after having attended service was making his way across the churchyard for his bicycle with an empty pipe in his mouth, when the churchwarden horrified at the sight snatched the pipe from his position and ordered its owner off. At the Wimbledon Police Court he was fined 2s. 6d. and costs. Though the church warden was clearly in the wrong the action of the cyclist was anything but considerate.

All genuine Dunlop Welch rims have a small label giving accurate description of the size of tyres they fit. Cyclists should therefore see that their rims are marked thus,

THE CORONATION OATH.

Mr. Balfour's announcement that a Joint Committee will consider a revision of the King's Oath will be received with satisfaction in all parts of the Empire. For more than two centuries the Sovereign has been compelled at the very outset of his reign to denounce the religious tenets of a large proportion of his subjects. This hardly conduces to peace and good-will. In these days when the right of private judgment is considered the dearest inheritance of every human being, when liberty of conscience is denied to no man, and when the slightest interference with the religion of a people would be cried down as a most execrable act, it seems incredible that the King should have to declare solemnly and publicly that twelve millions of his subjects are idolaters and superstitious. Yet so it is. The King-Emperor of the twentieth century, who magnanimously disclaims alike the right and the desire to impose his own religious convictions on his subjects and solemnly promises not to interfere with theirs, has to accept a legacy of the seventeeth century and repudiate in the strongest terms the tenets of a religion professed not only by a great number of his subjects, but by hundreds of millions of the inhabitants of the civilized world,—a religion which was great when England was unknown and is still great when England is the premier Power of the world.

It may have been incompatible with the safety and prosperity of a Protestant kingdom still distracted by religious dissensions, to have been governed by a Catholic Prince in 1689, and the framers of the Bill of Rights and of the Act of Settlement may have been perfectly justified in excluding from the Throne every Prince or Princess, who held communion with the Catholic Church, and in demanding from the Sovereign compliance with the Test Act. But one fails to see why in these days of Imperial England, under whose flag every shade of religion or non-religion is allowed to thrive in the way it considers best, the orthodoxy of the Sovereign should be tested by means of an Oath, from the restraints of which all his subjects have long been freed.

It is unpleasant and unnecessary to recall the effects of the Test Act. Its aim was to exclude Catholicism from England and so well did it succeed that for a century and a half an English Catholic was a stranger in the land of his birth. If he pined for military glory, says Macaulay, he might gain a cross or perhaps a Marshal's staff in the armies of France or Austria. If his vocation was to politics, he might distinguish himself in the diplomacy of Italy or Spain. But at home he was a mere Gibeonite, a hewever of wood and drawer of water. But seventeenth century polemics and seventeenth century intolerance have alike passed away. Three generations have disappeared since the stern determination of Wellington and Peel succeeded in carrying out the Emancipation of Catholics and with it the abolition of the Test. Yet that Emancipation was but half accomplished. The full measure of religious toleration could not be granted in the days of the Georges. The reign of Victoria alone was to signalise the perfect liberty of religious thought as it had signalised progress in every other direction. Four decades more had to pass before the Test Act was abolished in the case of all Office-holders.

Fuis last effort for the final repeal of the Test Act deserves more than a passing notice. It was in the year 1866 that Sir Colman O'Loghlan introduced a Bill for the abolition of the Test. The Bill was passed with little dissent in the Commons and quickly made its way to the Lords, where it was withdrawn after being read a second time on the announcement that a Commission was enquiring into the general question of Oaths. It was re-introduced next year on a wider basis and in the Upper House its adoption was moved by Lord Kimberley in a memorable speech, in which he declared that he himself had had to take the Oath as Lord Lieutenant of Ireland in the presence of a large number of Catholics, and never in his life did he make a declaration with more pain than when he was called upon, before men holding high office and for whom he had the greatest respect, to declare that the tenets of their religion were superstitious and idolatrous. It would be interesting to know what recommendations the Commission made and why the test was not repealed in the case of the Sovereign also, for it was pointed out at the time that the scope of the Bill was to include the Sovereign, and Mr. Newdigate opposed it in the Commons on this ground.

It will, however, be a relief to all parties in Great Britain and the Colonies to know that a Joint Committee is to enquire into the matter. We sincerely hope that the Committee will recommend the substitution of a formula of adherence to the Protestant faith more in accord with Christian charity, than the wholesale condemnation of a belief held by millions so that one Christian need no longer be under the necessity of branding another with the infamous epithet of idolater.

No doubt time-honoured traditions will continue to sway the public mind, but it may be necessary that Catholics should declare their sentiments in unmistakeable terms before the projected Committee will realise that they feel deeply on the question. The Catholics of the Indian Empire, who number as many as two millions, and who in the generous Proclamation of 1858 possess ample security for the exercise of their own religion, will rouse themselves to prove that they partake of the Imperial spirit in religious no less than in political matters and that they are as loyal to their Church as to the State. At least one community, however small, in Bombay seems to have risen to a sense of its responsibilities already. Do the 30,000 Catholics of Bombay find it too cosmopolitan a city for united action?

C. C.

DEATH OF SIR SAMUEL BROWNE.

A Private telegram received in India on Thursday evening reports the death of General Sir Samuel James Browne. The late General was the son of the late J. Browne, of the Indian Civil Service, and was born in 1824. He served throughout the Punjaub campaign of 1848-49, and was present at the passage of the Chenab, the actions of Ramnuggur, Sadoolapore, Chillianwallah, and Goojera (medal with two clasps). In command of the 2nd Punjaub Cavalry and Corps of Guides, he served on the Derajat and Peshawur frontier from 1850 to 1869, including operations against Ooseinzee and Sudzeis in 1851-52 ; the Bozdar Beloochee expedition in March, 1857 ; the attacks upon Naunjee (Kuzzuk border) in July and August, 1857, and on various minor skirmishes (medal with clasp). He was in command of the 2nd Punjab Cavalry during the Indian Mutiny campaign of 1858, including the siege and capture of Lucknow (brevet of Major), actions of Koorsee, Royan, and Allygunge, and capture of Bareilly. He commanded a field force of cavalry and infantry at the action of Mohunpore and defeat and dispersion of the rebels. He received the V.C. "for having at Seerpoorah, in an engagement with the rebel forces under Khan Alie Khan, on August 31st, 1858, whilst advancing upon the enemy's position at day break, pushed on with one orderly sowar upon a nine-pounder gun that was commanding one of the approaches to the enemy's position, and attacked the gunners, thereby preventing them from reloading and firing upon the infantry who were advancing to the attack. In doing this a personal conflict ensued, in which Major Browne, Commandant 2nd Punjaub Cavalry, received a severe swordcut wound on the left knee, and shortly afterwards another sword-cut wound, which severed the left arm at the shoulder, not, however, before he had succeeded in cutting down one of his assailants. The gun was prevented from being reloaded, and was eventually captured by the infantry, and the gunner slain." In the Afghan War of 1878-79 he commanded the 1st Division Peshawar Valley Field Force in the attack and capture of the fort of Ali Musjid, the forcing of the Khyber Pass in November, 1878, and subsequent operations till the end of the campaign (received the thanks of the Government of India and of both Houses of Parliament, K. C. B., medal with clasp).

PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

The P. and O. S. N. Co.'s s. s. Persia, Captain W. L. Wheler, will sail to-day for London, Brindisi, and Aden with the English Mail and the following passengers :—

Allen Miss A M
Allen Miss O
Allen Mr and Mrs P S
Bingham Mr
Burton Maj R
Buckland Mr E
Caw Mr H C
Cunningham Sir F
Cunningham Lady
Clark Mr Lyon
Dewar Mr H W
Dawson Mrs Hutton
Dewar Mr
Elliott Mr J
Krumbaam Mr E
Evan Mr T S
Foster Mr and Mrs H S
Field Mrs
Field Mr F F
Guinness Mr
Ham Mond Mrs
Hoskins Mr G J A
Huda Mr G F
Hiebert Rev N
Hiebert Mrs and infant
House Mr F W
Herbst Mr G
Loch Capt E C
Lickstenstein Mrs G
Klein Mr
Mowat Mr and Mrs D
Milne Mr A
McKewan Mr W D
Molyneux Brig-General More
Molyneux

BOOKMAKERS AND BETTING.

THE BOOKMAKERS' CASE.

DURING the last race meeting at Mahalaxmi the bookmakers refused to lay or take odds against horses getting places in several races, and the matter having been brought to the notice of the Stewards of the Western India Turf Club, Mr. Cecil Gray, the Secretary, forwarded a notice to the bookmakers informing them that they would be expected to take bets as to the chances of animals being placed second or third on all reasonable occasions. To this the bookmakers unanimously replied that as the Stewards do not make it compulsory for all horses to be ridden out for places, and as there is no betting rule to compel a bookmaker to make a bet against his wish, they reserved the right to please themselves.

A subsequent reply from Mr. Gray was received to the effect "that any bookmakers refusing to lay places on any reasonable occasion will for the future be refused permission to bet." The bookmakers, in reply, stated: "We consider the notice most arbitrary, and owing to the conditions therein contained regret our inability to attend your meeting to-morrow, the 16th instant."

A leading bookmaker was interviewed yesterday and asked to give his views. He stated that he and his brother pencillers resented the dictatorial spirit in which the views of the Stewards of the Western India Turf Club were conveyed to them, and pointed out that such conditions had never been imposed upon them in any other racing centre in India. The Stewards wanted to establish a rule that they should bet 1, 2, 3, but their experiences at Bombay showed, and their betting books would prove it, that it was practically no use to take place bets, as they generally lost. Toe entries were made up to eight, but there were only a certain number out of the starters trying to get places, and the result was that whether the horses backed for places went out at odds on or odds against, they more frequently got there. The Bookmakers could lose as well as win, but as they usually lost over place betting, no one could wonder if such a result became monotonous. If the Stewards would make owners ride their horses out for places, the Bookmakers were quite willing to place bet, and under such conditions the Bookmakers and general public would have a chance of winning, whereas at present it was only a few owners in the know who reaped the advantage of place betting.

As an instance of the unfairness of the present system of running horses, our informant stated that one Bookmaker at the last meeting (9th inst), in a race won by an outsider, which he did not lay, he lost Rs. 1,500 in place betting. If owners were compelled to ride their horses out to a finish it would be better for the public, who now frequently had the mortification of seeing the horse they had backed for a place steadied when it was not possible to win, but quite able to get a place, simply because the owners had not backed it. Bookmakers only asked for fairness. The present conditions were not fair as they favoured the owners only, and therefore they must protect themselves by refusing to take place bets when they thought they had no chance of "getting round."

There was another aspect to the question, and that is that the Stewards have no power to compel place betting. In England in first enclosures place-betting is seldom or ever made except on big handicaps or in ante-post betting. It is true that in the half-crown or five shilling rings place bets are taken, but place-betting is not general on the courses in England in any or either enclosure. Place betting in England is generally confined to starting-price bookmakers and backers, and it is a rule observed throughout England by both parties alike that when odds are laid on the favourite, unless place betting is reported, no place bets will be made. In England a bookmaker pays to enter the enclosure as an ordinary person, and after entrance he bets as he likes, the only condition being that he pays his liabilities. In Bombay each bookmaker pays Rs 200 for the right to bet at each meeting, and as there are 14 of them they contributed weekly Rs. 2,800, which was the total sum given as prize money during the past two meetings. It was thus clearly a great advantage to the Turf Club as well as an inducement to the public to attend, that the bookmakers should be present. In making a book the layer of odds had to make certain calculations, but it was impossible to lay win and place in a big field, so as to give him a chance, under the present running of horses.

On receipt of the Bookmakers' reply the Stewards sent for a deputation of the former, and yesterday afternoon, Messrs. Armfield, Beattie, Coutts and Ceccarini went and interviewed Mr. Snow and Mr. Gray. The deputation was asked to state its proposition, and in reply Mr. Armfield said they proposed no alternative, but as they considered the Stewards' decision unfair and illegal, the Bookmakers would not attend. The Stewards ultimately withdrew their notices, and the Bookmakers established their original position which seems to us to be a very fair attitude to assume. We understand that the deputation was asked to name horses which could have been placed if ridden out and at any rate one instance, which occurred at the last meeting, was quoted, after which the interrogation was further pursued.

THE COMMERCE OF INDIA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In my last letter I gave a few figures from Mr. O'Conor's report, showing how the Indian manufacturer who has been deprived, owing to the currency legislation of his markets in China for coarse counts, has been trying to supply the Home demand which exists for finer cloth and yarn, and which must replace to some extent what Lancashire produces and imports.

The total imports of cloth and yarn Rs. 27 crores a year, and in years to come are about be compelled to deprive Lancashire of the we would trade. It is said that, in spite of a bulk of this minte, the Indian manufacturer the closing of the in the years 1895 and 1893. T made large profits find on reference that the at is correct. But I Rs. 190 for 100 dols. In 189 rate of exchange was In 1897 it was Rs. 1 k. In 1895 it fell to Rs. 180, Rs. 150. The manu , and to-day it is a little under since the beginn facturers have been losing money tinctly prove g of 1897, and the above figures dis There has b at exchange has been the main cause accumula en over-production, and stocks in China stock w ed to the extent of 2,00,000 bales. This year as reduced to 30,000 bales at the end of last , without affecting the price. If there is over duction, it is easy to curtail it, but how can we expect the Chinese to buy largely, when they are obliged to pay from 70 dols. a bale of No. 20s. yarn to 100 dols. a bale, as the exchange has fallen from Rs. 225 to Rs. 155 for 100 dols. Peace in China will no doubt improve matters to some extent, but our main chance lies in cultivating Indian markets, and in this matter the manufacturers of Ahmedabad have taken the lead. One of the greatest advantages claimed for the gold standard was cheap money for the development of the country, but this has not been brought about, and the commercial men of India have from time to time protested against the action of the Government who artificially cause scarcity of money. A few lines from the speech of the Hon. Mr. S. M. Moses, delivered on the 6th instant at the annual meeting of the Chamber of Commerce, will show how things stand.

"I will, however, take this opportunity of bringing to the notice of the new committee a subject which I consider is of the utmost importance to Bombay, and in fact to all India. I am sure, as business-men, they could not have failed to notice that now, before we are well in our busy export season, the trade is strangled by the dearness of money—a state of affairs which we experience year by year without any amelioration whatever. You will naturally ask—who is responsible for this? I am constrained to say that it is in no small degree due to the action of the Government. Once again we have witnessed the spectacle of Government pursuing their questionable policy of withdrawing large sums of money from circulation at a time when it was most wanted."

It is abundantly clear that the whole currency legislation and policy of the Government have been published with one object, viz, to facilitate their remittances to England. If they desired a gold standard for the benefit of the country, as they say they did, they ought to have from the very commencement, adjusted the assessment due by the ryot. The cultivator is asked to receive for his produce Rs. 15 to the sovereign, instead of Rs. 20 to which he is entitled, with an open mint. If what is due to him, is to be curtailed, by 25 per cent, surely what is due from him ought to be treated in the same way. If the Government had done that at the time of closing the mints, and had reduced the assessment by 25 per cent., which would come to about Rs. 7 crores, a year, then at any rate, although without agreeing with their methods, I would have at least said that they are logically following their policy to its end. They have up to now not done so, and thereby have taken from the pockets of the ryots from Rs. 35 to Rs. 40 crores more than they are entitled to, according to my view, since the closing of the mints.—Yours, &c.,

J. A. W.

Bombay, March 13.

A MAGICAL RS. 10

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[3]

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[4]

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[5]

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[6]

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[7]

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[8]

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[9]

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[10]

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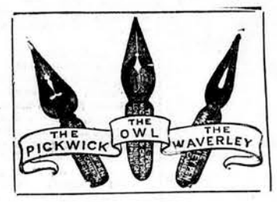

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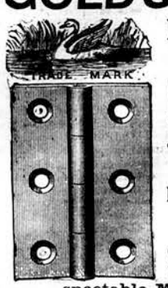

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THE VALUE OF AN ATTITUDE.

SCENE: A suite of rooms in Northumberland Avenue, be-marbled and be-gilded in the slaby, heavy-handed, egregious manner of most of our high class buildings. On the large swing doors there is an almost equally large brass plate bearing the lengend, "Hilary K. Columbus, Philosopher and Optimist, Professor of Attitude, Bunkum Specialist Artist in Bluff. By special appointment to Everybody. Motto: One down, R'other come on". Sitting at a huge table is the largest and gaudiest of the rooms is an infinitesimal man whose clean-shaven face is so closely covered with wrinkles as to remind a domesticated person of a research society of a dried pippin before it has been stewed. He is dressed in the extremely short, tight coat, the extremely long, tight trousers, and the extremely thin, flat, narrow boots which are the height of New York fashion. The room is principally lighted by flashes which spring from an enormous diamond which sits with nonchalance purely Transatlantic in the middle of bow tie. It is assisted by bunches of electric lights. The walls are covered with the portraits of all the most photographed English, American, and French faces, except in those parts which are taken up by telephones, electrophones, and other marvellous inventions, whose chief charm is that they are generally out of working order.

A large, superabundant young woman, whose hair is literally flung away from her massive face, enters as noiselessly as possible, and hands Mr. Columbus a card.

Mr. Columbus (glancing at it with a sparrow-like eye). The Earl of Wimbledon? . . . He's on the mat, say?

Young Woman (not flippantly, but with a bright, starlike sniny expression). Guess he is. All on!

Mr. Columbus. Did you say that the office is knee-deep in people waiting to get a hold of my great brain?

Young Woman. You're there. I threw off the star formula as to their being a cue compared with which the cue outside the theatre, where the record in pigwash is being performed, is a dead 'un That's so.

Mr. Columbus (quite gravely). Vu-ry good. Now turn on your speed-tap and tell our salubrious Peer that for his sake the population of this dull village must wait.

Young Woman. Right now?

Mr. Columbus. Right now! . . . Say, miss! Just give the clerks the tip to commence their imitation of disappointed notabilities in the next room soon as his Earlship enters . . . Say, and tell 'em not to forget to make their oaths, purely English oaths so's not to give the show away. Clear!

The young woman goes out, and after a mere American pause shows in the Earl of Wimbledon.

Mr. Columbus (who has stuck a quill pen over each ear, and is holding one in his mouth). Come right in Earl of Wimbledon. The pressure on my time is at bursting pint, but I'm glad to see you. There's no rotten cotton about you. You're all wool. Snake.

Wimbledon (shaking hands with his usual breeziness). And are you the jovial old joker calling yourself Columbus?

Mr. Columbus. Plumb centre, Earl.

Wimbledon. Philosopher and optimist?

Mr. Columbus. Bull again, Earl.

Wimbledon. Professor in attitude?

Mr. Columbus. Shore thing, Earl.

Wimbledon. Artist in bluff and bunkum specialist?

Mr. Columbus. You're on the winner, Earl, and that's a dead cert.

Wimbledon, looking the little men slowly and carefully over). Well, I'm hanged! . . . Er—do you object to my being a little personal?

Mr. Columbus. Personality is the breath of my life. I am an American, although you wouldn't know it from my conversation.

Wimbledon. Well then, when I saw your advertisement in one of the papers last night, I said to myself, that rum joker is either a confirmed humourist or a confirmed lunatic, and (with a pleasant, genial, and charcteristic smile) I've trotted round to find out which you are!

Mr. Columbus (with exquisite gravity). Say, Earl I like you same as I like toffee. You'll stick. Close five of your upper tens on one of them cigars. They're full of health. And while you blow off a series of champion hoops I guess I'll jest show you whether my game is humour or madness.

Wimbledon (beaming with delight from the depths of a well-stuffed chair). You're not half such a bad little joker after all, although appearances are against you. But I say, Columbus, what on earth are you doing with the photos of all the people one pays to see and hear, read, sing, act, dance, dine and sup, eh what?

Mr. Columbus (proudly). My clients, Earl. Men and women who owe their fame to Hilary K.

Wimbledon. Fame? how?

Mr. Columbus. How? (His incredulous echo dies away.) Say, Earl, turn your bright buttercup eye on to that picture there—the one of that loose, shapeless man trying hard to cloud over a shrewd pair of eyes with a mist of dreams.

Wimbledon. Do you mean What-you-call-it, the great actor?

Mr. Columbus. The same. He was my first English client. I made him what he is.

Wimbledon. You taught him how to act?

Mr. Columbus (with a dry laugh). Vu-ry funny, Earl. No. He wanted to be an actor-manager. A knowledge of acting would have hampered his movements. I said, "You come to me to know how to make a record duck-and-drake on the surface of this here stagnant pond of yours? Va-ry well. I'll give you an attitude. Never be yourself. Be unnatural. Be dreamy. Forget which is your right hand and sometimes discover yourself in the middle of a crowded thoroughfare hurrying backwards. You may damage the lamps, and be sworn at, but fame has its handicaps. Be poetic to the point of pathos, and when you are on the stage never let people know who you are by always being the same. That's versatility! Above all, write all your own paragraphs to the papers. . . ." And now look at him, Earl—and me, I take ten per cent. all the way round. . . . Take another sample. Take that queer, unearthly little imp with the head of an ancient seal and the limbs of a backward child.

Wimbledon (following the direction of the Professor's finger). You mean young Tsingamgig?

Mr. Columbus. That's him. You're on. All his works are wicked, and all his wicked works I brought to light. I put the fusee to his candle. I gave him his attitude. "Be unpleasant," said I, "Be unhealthy. Be studiously bizarre, resolutely quaint, scrupulously idiotic. Be hated, you will be inquired after. Be futile, you will be borrowed from the libraries. Be indecent, you will be bought and taken home. . . ." Look at him now. Why, he writes for the Anglo-Saxon Review! He again! . . . Take a third sample. Take that weird, unhealthy person with a head like a last year's rook's nest.

Wimbledon. Edward Le Something or other?

Mr. Columbus. Homocea'd, Earl. "Cant get a bearing, eh?" said I. "Take on an attitude. Be girlish. Be suburban. Don't grow your hair merely long; grow it by the yard, and crimp it. Write about chocolates and underclothing, pale pillow slips and dandelions. Select blasphemous titles that have nothing to do with your stories. Never write long books. Melt a pound of sugar candy and paste it down the plumb centre of about twenty-two pages, and give me ten per cent. . . ." You know where he is now?

Wimbledon. Yes, but mixed up with all the actors, authors, and people, I see friends of mine—I mean, men of my class. For instance, there's Thrumsadrum.

Columbus. Smiling, as usual, like a newly married clam. He came along after his bankruptcy. "After a bit more of the ready, eh, my lord, and no one to touch for it?" said I. "Your attitude is 'Never say die,' 'Turn over a new leaf,' 'Honesty the best policy,' 'Earn my own living by the sweat of my own brow,' 'And me an Earl and all!' . . . There he is, doing fairly well, any number of people who live outside the cab radius believing in him! Wonderful! . . . And now take a bird's-eye view of that sugar-coated lady with the Academy face, in front of which there is a metaphorical notice-board saying "Wet paint." Just when despair hung heavy round her middle-aged neck, when her wild oats reared their myriad heads over all her years, and Society thought she reminded it of someone it used to know, she came to me. "Ah, Countess," said I affably, "you would be taken up again! Be philanthropic, that's your attitude. Eschew politics, rouge et noir, and thin ice. Take up the Young Domestic and the Ancient Cab-Horse. Hang copybook mottoes round your ancestral home, and give your photo to the "Sky Pilot" for publication. Stick to racehorses under another name, and build almshouses for tired Ballet Girls..." Look at her now. The pride of Exeter Hall! Marvellous! Look all the way round, the story is the same—actors, authors politicians, company promoters, peers, parsons, brewers—I give them attitudes, without which they would remain among the Great Unnotorious. No brains? Try bunkum. No money? Try bluff. Where do you get 'em? Why, here. Columbus discovered America, but left it to me to discover the Americans. Say, earl, what kin I do for you right now?

Wimbledon (modestly, after recovering some of his breath). Well, I'm—I'm deuced ambitious. I'm an awful fool, but I want to get into the Cabinet.

Columbus. Say, see me kill that fly?

Wimbledon. Yes. Why?

Columbus. It's not so easy as dropping you into the Cabinet. Come right into the next room, and I'll give you the right attitude. And then we'll fix up a little cantract on the usual ten per cent. terms, which . . . .

[Arm-in-arm the oddly assorted pair enter the other room, and the door closes upon them with a derisive shriek.—Cosmo Hamilton, in the *World*.

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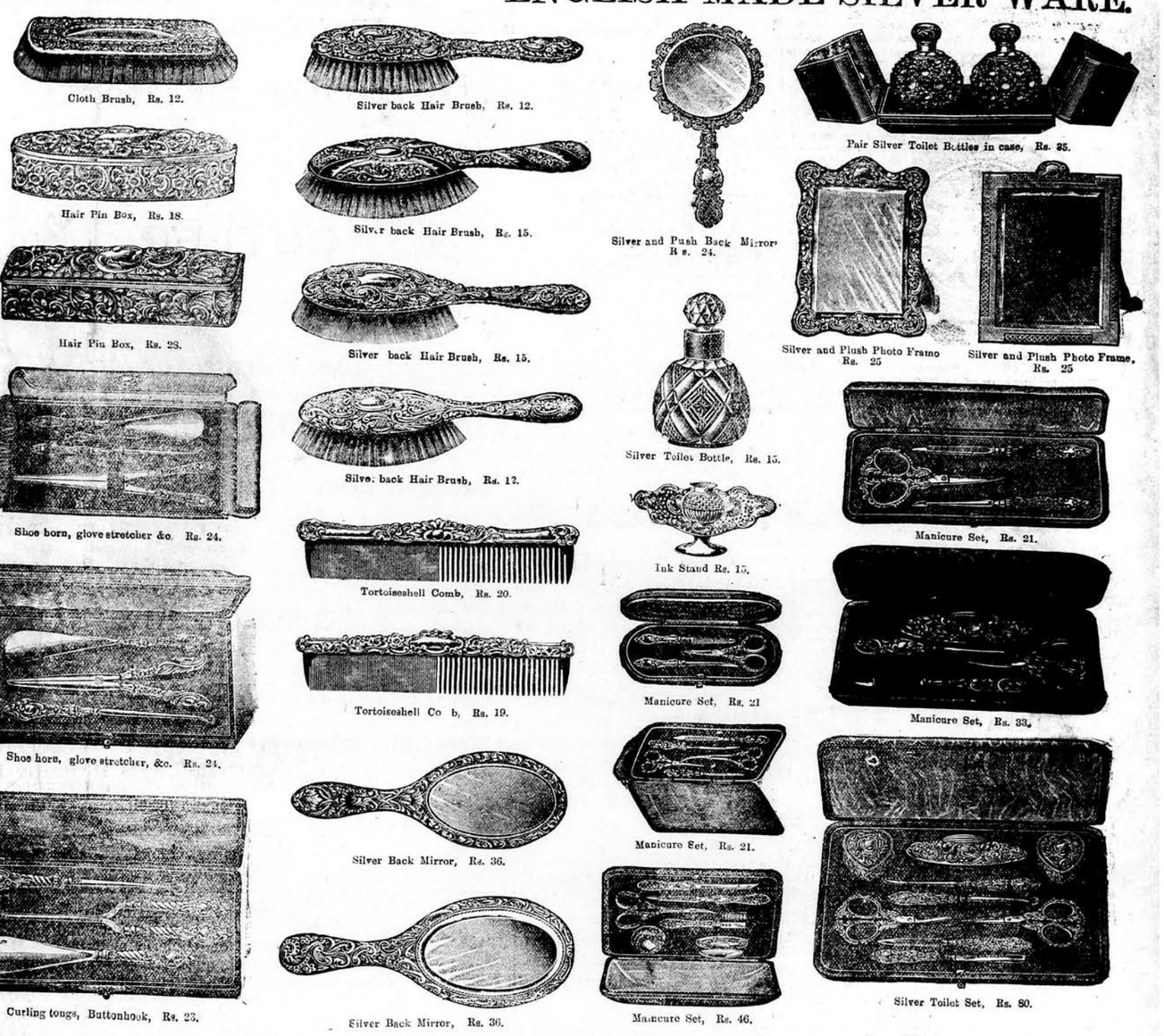
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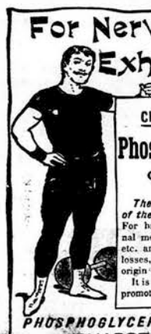

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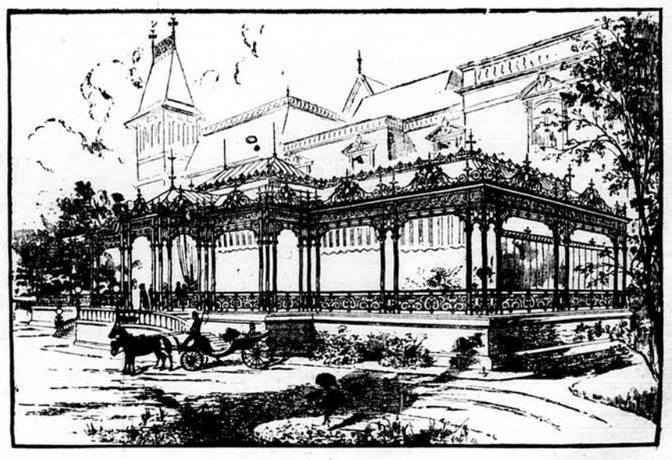

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